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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor,

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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INDIAN SUMMER.

Saw you e'er the Western country—
Land of prairie, bluff and river,
Where the sun and storm and sunshine—
Where the tent fire burneth brightly,
Where the red man roameth still?
I will write you, I will tell you
Of this far off, beauteous country,
In the glorious day of Autumn:
When the haze of Indian Summer
Throws a veil o'er all its beauties!
Far away in the valley,
That the white man calls the Floyd,
Running to the North, and Eastward,
May be seen from out my window
Scraps of all this Western country.
Level as the prairie, flat and level:
There the bluffs, abruptly ending;
Groves of cottonwood and maple,
Bright yellow, brown and crimson.
There the river (called the Floyd),
Winding through and through the valley,
Seeming like a thread of silver
Thro' the smoke of Indian Summer!
Where it enters the Missouri
And its waters will not mingle
With the "big" and "muddy river,"
It is spanned over by bands of iron,
Rail-cars passing to and fro;
Close to the past and dreamy
Wildlands of the Western country—
With their free and happy people—
Busy city of the present,
Men and women of to-day.
Then up further to the northward,
Where the bluffs and river meet,
You may find by strolling thither
A few old houses, many years—
Trail of buffalo and bison,
Which for years and years unnumbered
Quenched remorseless thirst of river,
To the fair plains of Nebraska—
To the birdlike flocks of Iowa—
Iowa the fair, the beauteous
Sweet young daughter of the West!
There as days grow shorter, shorter,
And the nights are growing long,
May be seen in Indian Summer
Red men, on their shaggy ponies:
Squaws, with blankets and wabooses,—
Household goods tied in a bundle—
Thrown across their strong shoulders:
Journeying to the north and westward,
Tow'rds the southern Indian land—
Ever hunting, watching, waiting
For that paradise of Indians,
Where the white man will not follow;
Where the din of toil is heard not,
Where the song of labor comes not,
Where their days may pass in pleasure,
Filled with hunting, sleeping, eating,
Dancing by the light of camp fires.
To their weird and solemn music!
Now it is when we can see them
Last, in their native wildness, almost wholly,
Roaming in their native freedom
Over wood, and bluff, and prairie,
For this witching season holds us,
Bound in dreams of sweet enchantment
Ever dreaming, ever and anon
As a poem of the past!
Making bright with living pictures,
Making picturesque with figures,
All the time-worn, oft-told stories
That delighted us in childhood,
When around the fire in autumn
We ever gathered in the evening,
Listening to the voice of the narrator,
As he told of deeds of daring—
Exploits of the long ago,
Of the red-man, of the forest:
Of his squaws and his papoose-es.
Stories that tho' oft repeated,
Either added sweetness, sadness
Told us in the dreamy season,
In the long, long Indian Summer.

Yes, like pictures seen in dreamland,
Seems this beauteous Western country,
With its hills, and vales, and valleys,
Prairies, bluffs, and groves and dingles,
Changing from the green of summer
To the yellow leaf of autumn,
Ere the hoary frosts of winter
Rob its shrubs of all their beauty;
Bind its streams with fetters icy:
Drive the red man to his tepee!

Now, how we are prone to linger
Over in this dreamy season,
Linger in the vales and wood-lands,
Watching shadows come and go;
Watching birds, still flying southward,
While the leaves drop all around us;
Listening to the winds of autumn,
Mourning farewell to Indian Summer.
Things about us, and above us
Are fast passing, all are changing;
And 'ere we can fully know her,
We must bid our love farewell,
We must be whisper slowly, softly,
"Good-bye, sweet heart"—Indian Summer!

GLENN-RAVEN.

Pittsburgh, November, 1874.

A SOMERSET STORY.

God keeps a niche,
In heaven, to hold our idols; and albeit,
He brake them to our faces and denied
That our close kisses should impair their white,
I know we shall behold them raised complete.
The dear wrecks from their dust and dirt, glorified,
New Memnons singing in the great God-light.
Mrs. Browning.

Somerset, Pennsylvania, is a little town situated between the Alleghenv mountains and a spur of the same range called Laurel Hill.

It is a surprise that it has not long since become a great summer resort; of late years, however, a few wealthy families from Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia having discovered its charms, board through the summer months at its pleasant hotel. Much of the time of these visitors is spent in fishing for mountain trout in the clear streams of the Alleghenies or chasing the small game to be found in the thick foliage of the forest. To breath the salubrious air of that country for one season will insure a traveler's yearly return. Lovers of the gayeties of Newport and Cape May would find Somerset a poor exchange for those popular resorts; but persons caring for rest, pure, cool mountain air, and quiet repose would think they had found an Elysium. The town abounds in handsome women. I believe it has a reputation throughout the State in this respect. Girls in their teens, matrons and grandmothers alike refuse to fade in that pure mountain air, possibly because removed from the temptations of larger places; as Georgo Eliot says, "they keep morally young." Beauty is not contagious, but there can be no better place to repair the ravages of a winter's dissipation than the raw air of that delightful country town.

One warm day in July my friend and near relative, Mr. J. M. P., invited me to take a ride a few miles into the country, for the purpose of seeing the scenery and that real article, country life.

Usually "the low of cattle and the song of birds" present more attractions in books than in reality; out to see the life and habits of a new people is always a treat. Behind two fine horses, then, we went dashing along the road which gave us the best view of the mountain scenery. The mountain chain is many-hued—evergreen trees, their glowing laurel crown, the scarlet flowers drooping in their carnage of color, the shadows of crimson, purple and brown, nature's royal robe, over which July Summer had breathed her balmy breath, dew had kissed with moist lips, and a new morning had just rolled its golden chariot, inspired to make a scene beyond the power of pen to describe. We had been discussing an article in the *Kansas Magazine* on Buried Treasures, when Mr. P. said: "Somerset county has its share of hidden wealth. Over there" pointing with his whip to a farm house in the distance, "lives its victim. He is generally known as 'old Mowry' and is supported by the charity of friends and relatives. He was once a wealthy man owning the best mill and one of the finest farms in the country. In 1850 an aged Frenchman got out of the coach at Stony Creek. He came directly along the banks of the creek. He first sold the mill, all the funds of which went into those holes. There are boulders laying there, which cost him a hundred dollars. Then the stock, implements, and last of all, his fine farm, followed. He then earned money in other ways which was reinvested in these diggings. Even now when living on other people's bounty, he says he will not die until he has found that mine. In the mean time his daughter married, and his only son, and his wife were still sadder victims than himself."

As the horses came to a stand-still, my friend said, "Now here we are at Aunt Katie's, we will postpone the remainder of the story, until after dinner." Aunt Katie has a genuine country house; trees, flowers, sunshine, running waters and the song of birds make a model country home.

Then there is a heartiness about the manners of the country people of Pennsylvania that makes you feel as if you were appraised at your full value, which is as rare as delightful.

After a pleasant chat on the old fashioned porch, shadowed by grand old trees, we went into the house to a real country dinner. Have you ever eaten at a country house in Pennsylvania when they were expecting company? If you did that dinner justice you needed nothing more for at least a month. If my memory serves me, and it is very tenacious on the subject of dinners, we had ham, smoked sausage and fried chicken, potatoes, beans, peas, cucumbers and tomatoes; pickles of every thing that could be pickeled, half a dozen kind of preserves and as many of jellies (by actual count); for desert three kinds of pie, pudding and coffee. After we had done our very best to show our appreciation of the good things, we were urged again and again to have something more, until in pure self protection from a first class dyspepsia, we left the table and betook ourselves to the porch, for more cooking is done by the people of the Pennsylvania than of any other State. They seem to make it the main object of life, but it is quite remarkable how soon it falls in with the natural propensity of strangers.

To induce my friend to go on with his story I remarked: "Mr. P. you have given me quite a romance, almost a story in itself, in the history of Mr. Mowry."

"The Mowry romance I have not yet told you, I have reserved that for after dinner. The fact is it is folly for a man of us to read fiction, we live more romance, we see and feel more than can be condensed into words.

"Mowry had two children, one a daughter who married a plain farmer, with whom the old man now lives, the other a son called John who was, twenty-five years ago, one of the brightest boys in Somerset county. He was sent to the academy here, until he was ready for college. He then went to Gettysburg, where he graduated, and was one of the honored men of his class.

"I remember just how he looked when he came back. Tall, slender and strong as a young oak, with dark blue eyes and curly hair, worn long as was the fashion for students. We were all proud of John. We looked forward to the time when he should have a State or national reputation. Alas! like many another, he did not fulfill the promise of his youth. He was touched by one of his father's mania, and became one of its victims.

"There used to be a family in Somerset by the name of Hazelton. There were five girls and a boy, the eldest of whom was Mary. The younger ones were all beauties, but Mollie had that vivacity and love of fun and humor which gathered friends more lasting and more numerous than nature could do. She was of the brunette style, tropical in nature, sunny, volatile and loving. She would have been a belle if she had not been loved young by any.

"Her parents educated her at Lutherville, Maryland. I have learned that young Mowry and Mollie became engaged in one of the vacations, at which time she was sixteen and he twenty-one. It proved to be that one real affection which comes but once to most human lives.

"I see you smile. You mean by that, that you do not beleive in but one love to a life. I have known people whose hearts were like bad tenements, always changing lodgers. Temperatures like these one grand passion which prevades their entire being and goes out but with life.

"The Hazeltons were, doubtless, pleased at first by Mowry's attentions to Mary, although they thoroughly despised his father, who was then, in '55, in the midst of the digging for the silver.

"Every body felt sure the Frenchman was mistaken as to the presence of a mine in Somerset county, but Mowry was persistent. No man lives to himself. The strange delusion he cherished so tenaciously affected not his own life only, but was destined to blight the hopes and lives of his son, and the generous girl who had given him her heart's truest affection.

"John intended studying law, but through the influence of the old man he joined in the search for the mine. The Hazeltons were disgusted beyond measure, and ordered Mary to give him up. They could prevent her marrying him, but she had given her heart without reserve. With such nature love is spontaneous, deathless, a living principle. Mr. Hazelton determined to leave Somerset. Mary was the sweetest singer we ever had in our town, so much so we loved her, we had a selfish feeling that we could not possibly spare her. Every thing was said to induce him to remain, but Hazelton is going in good business offer, from Philadelphia, went there.

"He positively forbade Mary either seeing or writing to John. She obeyed his orders a little while was past, however, by that time she began to realize that her life was to be sacrificed not any more to her father's commands, than because John thought it best for him. Mary resolutely had stained his goal. They met twice in the next ten years at the house of a mutual friend. In after years she must have carried the memory of those meetings in her heart, as sweet souvenirs that she was not entirely forgotten by her God.

"In the meantime several of her sisters had married, and young families gladdened the Hazelton household. They enjoyed the real manner of life, while she had but dust. Their hearts were filled with the holy joy of wifehood and maternity, while she sat a Rachel in their midst. Deny it as we may, society brings a strong pressure to bear upon every man and woman to force them into matrimony. Women feel this more than men. I do not feel complimented, O men of the world, could you look into your wives' hearts and see how many marry to escape the stigma of single blessedness. Society attended dry-eyed and speechless. She shed tears for others' woe or for physical pain, but for a wound such as this, words were useless, and tears a mockery. Often like others, she attended dry-eyed and speechless. She shed tears for others' woe or for physical pain, but for a wound such as this, words were useless, and tears a mockery. Often like others, she was settled it was found that every thing was gone. It mattered little to Mrs. Mowry; she, too, passed away in a few weeks, and the old man went to live with his daughter."

"Did Mr. Mowry know of this great love between John and Mary?" said I.

"Yes, just as you know that Mr. So-and-so loved and was disappointed, that is, without thinking much about it. These life tragedies are on every side, none the less real or sad because known only to God."

"And what of Mary?" said I.

"Mary went to the Pittsburgh Infirmary, better known as Passavant's Hospital, and joined the sisterhood of Lutheran Deaconesses. Sorrow never kills the young. The soft grey costume of the order, relieved by the white cuffs and collar, seemed to bring out the latent beauty of her face. No foot so ready, no hand so tender as hers in administration of the wine of life that had been ripened by a great sorrow, and the vivacious girl had become the deep-hearted women. Putting the shadows of her own life out of sight, she lived for God and suffering humanity. Sometimes she would sit in the hall and sing for the sick, until all pain, all woe was forgotten in an ecstasy of sound. Again she sat by the dying, and remembering John's last request, she sang sweetly and clearly till her voice seemed to bear the trembling spirit up to the very gates of pearl. One morning she failed to answer the usual summons. The matron tapped at the door and no answer being returned, she went in and Mary was sleeping the last sleep. In her hand lay a single brown curl. The matron lifted it, and it twined lovingly around her finger. She did not guess its history, but she knew it represented the romance of a life. When the body was dressed for the grave, she laid the curl in her hand, and placed it over the pulseless, loving heart.

"I was in Pittsburgh that day on business, and learning of her death from the paper, I thought Mary would be taken that one Somerset friend should follow her to the grave.

"Tender hands and loving hearts committed the body to the tomb. Thank God, we have other kindred than that of blood. The pure and the loving, of all the earth, are of one family. I have thought that as soon as Mary had cast her crown at her Savior's feet, and joined but once in the 'song of Moses and the Lamb,' she turned to find her lover. Life at best is a disappointment. There, then, was fulfilled a dream was realized in all its completeness. By the pure river of life they wander in joy eternal. I stood by the grave, until even the grave digger had gone, then laid on it a cross of immortelles. Love had been to them a sacrament. Thus ended a tragedy of seventeen years."

Mr. P. having finished his story walked to the end of the porch and ordered the horses, to which we objected, until we had talked further with the good people of the house, and strolled out into the grounds, and gathered the ripe cherries with our own hands. Then we rode back through the same magnificent scenery. To us the scripture was verified. The mountains shall bring peace. The sun set in a sea of glass mingled with fire, covering the landscape with a flood of glory.

There is a pathetic pleasure in a beautiful scene, like the echo of a departed joy or a dead friendship, which we realized that evening.

As we stood on the home steps in the gloaming, we felt ourselves richer, for the day, in strength gathered in the fresh air; richer for the picturesque scenery photographed in memory, but most of all enriched by hearing of two such loyal, loving hearts.

HARRIET EASHART MONROE.

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1874.

Appropriation Committees at Work.

The members of the Appropriation Committees of the two houses of Congress made a formal call upon the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, and had a lengthy interview with that officer on the various items of estimates to meet the expenses of the Departments during the next fiscal year, and also to obtain some information respecting the probable revenues for the same period. After fully comprehending the views of the Secretary, General Garfield, Chairman of the House Committee, at once commenced a detailed investigation of each estimate, Assistant Secretary Conant giving the desired information.

Looking After the Syndicates.

There is some talk amongst members of the Appropriation Committee about overhauling the accounts of the earlier syndicates. There is no question respecting the extravagance of those concerned, and it is thought that some action should be taken to move judiciously against the placing of the bonds. The rules governing the present syndicate are more satisfactory than was previously the case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1874.

The Postmaster General Explains Himself.

The statement in these dispatches, a few days since, of the views of the Postmaster General on reforms in the postal service, appear to have been construed by some to indicate that he favors a higher rate of postage. The Postmaster General is very much dissatisfied with the enormous deficiency which exists in his Department in the expenditures, as compared with the receipts, and will exert every means to bring the amounts more nearly equal. It is no part of his plan to ask an increase of the rates of postage, but he will make such recommendations to Congress as will enable him to reduce expenses. He does not expect to fully pay expenses, but there are sources of expenditure which can be regulated and controlled by the legislation which will be asked. The deficiencies from year to year have vastly increased, and as the increase in excess of expenditures, the carrying of mails will become a heavy burden upon the Government. The remark of the Postmaster General, that he did not think it wise policy to reduce the postage to such a rate that the Government would be obliged every year to make up large deficiencies, did not imply that he favored any increase in the rates, but that it was not a very business like proceeding. With a proper pruning of unnecessary expenses, the present rates would not occasion a serious deficit. The increased cost of transportation has enlarged the deficit, and Congress will be urged to legislate on the subject.

Disposal of State Arms.

The inquiry addressed to the Attorney General respecting the right of the States to dispose of their quota of arms, was caused by the discovery of the fact that Virginia had been trading off the arms received from the General Government. Other States have been doing the same thing, and the military officials in Texas have figured whether they can't have pig lead for the entire amount. Some of the States, such as Vermont and Missouri, have overdrawn their accounts to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars, and that is the only one of the States or Territories which has never drawn any of its quota, and there is a credit of sixty thousand dollars now to Governor Morton. Others have a well-disciplined body of militia, but Brigham Young requires each man to own his arms and equipments.

Bank Note Redemption.

Bank notes for redemption are coming in now in very large quantities. One day this week the amount reached a million and a half dollars. At the rate notes are coming in, it will require a renewal of the five per cent. fund every two or three weeks. Much curiosity is manifested to see how the destruction of the Treasurer Spinner will operate. There is no doubt that Congress will have to provide for a more efficient and prompt redeption than is attainable under the present system.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. D., November 15, 1874.

The Postoffice Department.

Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, the sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was assigned the preparation of the Postoffice appropriation bill, yesterday visited the Postoffice Department in pursuit of detailed information bearing upon the estimates for the next fiscal year. It is proposed to give the Department organization and the postal service, both in the carrying of mails and the administration of postoffices, a thorough investigation. The House Committee are determined to retrench wherever practicable, and in framing appropriations will commence cutting down, so as to reduce the annual deficiency of the Department. It is probable that between the two, the Postoffice Department and service will receive a much needed reform.

The Arkansas Matter.

In the application of Lieutenant Governor Smith, of Arkansas, for the recognition and support of the Government, the Executive will take no action for several days. The case is one of grave importance, and there are several precedents which are adverse to an adjustment in favor of Smith. The Democratic officials at the capital are that the Government will not support Smith. The latter claims that the new Constitution was passed in violation of the old. In 1867 a similar question arose in the case of Maryland, the parties in office claiming the same point, which was not recognized by the Government. It is understood that the Executive will be determined at the next Cabinet meeting.

A Political Straw.

The temporary success of the Democrats has called out a new piece of audacity. Several traitorous naval officers, dismissed and deprived of the emoluments of the beginning of the war, have turned up here claiming reinstatement with the service, upon the ground that the removal was illegal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1874.

The Next Democratic Speaker.

The Democratic Congressmen seem to be in great impatience, although a year will have to elapse before they will have an opportunity to act. There is considerable log-rolling for the Speakership. Last night a number of the opponents of Fernando Wood met in his room and agreed to support Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia.

The Maryland Gold Case.

The Supreme Court to-day decided the celebrated gold case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and, as has been anticipated, declared that the indebtedness of the company to the State is properly payable in legal tenders. This decision effectually settles the question, that no contracts whatever can be held to be payable in gold where it is not explicitly so stipulated. There were two dissentions from the opinion of the majority of the Court, Justices Clifford and Field. They are the only two parties left who outlived in the first legal decision, which pronounced the act of 1862 unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14, 1874.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT:

The appendix of General Spinner's report shows the following receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year:

Receipts.

Loans	$439,272,535 46
Customs	163,103,835 69
Internal Revenue	102,409,784 90
Lands	1,852,482 95
Miscellaneous	40,942,408 84
Repayments, &c—	
From War Department	4,710,895 37
From Navy Department	7,344,758 64
From Interior Department	2,162,975 05
Total	$761,799,530 88

Expenditures.

Collection of Customs	$ 23,061,864 93
Collection of Internal Revenue	5,799,954 14
Interior Department	37,936,957 89
War Department	4,876,076 46
Navy Department	47,024,752 59
Navy Department	28,571,546 06
Treasury Department	48,405,953 01
Diplomatic	1,447,148 97
Quarterly salaries	607,102 18
Judiciary	3,409,393 08
Public Debt	531,388,833 13
Total	$742,247,173 35

The balance in the Treasury June 30th, was $150,721,533 63, against $131,178,137 32 June 30th, 1873. The net receipts of the Postoffice Department were $11,900,816 38, the expenditures $11,560,216.

The United States and Mexican Commissioners expect to close their work by the first of February. There is now in the Treasury, arising from seizures of cotton and other captured and abandoned property, $10,414,000. Claims of this class, filed, aggregate $13,500,000, and there are, besides, a large number of claims for captures alleged to have been illegally made, aggregating four times the amount remaining in the Treasury.

Philadelphia Woolen Mills Stopped.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—This morning the extensive woolen mills of John and James Dobson, at Falls of Schuylkill, stopped running, on account of dissatisfaction among the workmen in consequence of the notification of an immediate reduction of wages of from ten to twenty-five per cent.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

FALSE REPORT OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S DEATH.

LONDON, November 13.—The city has been thrown into a state of intense and painful excitement by reports purporting to come from Balmoral Castle, announcing the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. No official information has yet been received, and a denial or confirmation of the report is anxiously awaited. The report states Her Majesty died very suddenly, but the cause of death is not given.

Later.—There is no truth whatever in the report that Queen Victoria died yesterday at Balmoral Castle. After diligent search during last night the rumor was found to have been originated in a Fleet street tap room.

LONDON, November 13.—In its usual announcement of the movements of the Court, the *Pall Mall Gazette* of this morning had the following: "Her Majesty will leave Balmoral to-morrow for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty is quite well."

KHIVA IN A STATE OF ANARCHY.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 13.—The latest advices from Khiva say there is complete anarchy there. The Turcomans refuse to obey the Khan, who summoned his Council, which declared that Khivan autonomy was a fiction, and that the aid of Russia was indispensable.

REPORT OF CONSPIRACY CONFIRMED—THREE THOUSAND PERSONS ARRESTED—GREAT ALARM IN ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, November 13.—The *Daily Telegraph* repeats the reports of a socialist conspiracy in Russia, and adds that three thousand persons, including many ladies, have been arrested. A commission has been appointed to investigate the conspiracy, the exact object of which is still unknown. Several persons of exalted rank are said to be implicated. A vast amount of money seems to have been at the disposal of the conspirators. The arrests, since the discovery of the plot, have been so numerous that a perfect reign of terror exists in St. Petersburg. It was proposed that the police should search every house in the city in a single night.

Germany.

VON ARNIM UNDER ARREST AT HOME.

BERLIN, November 13.—Count Von Arnim is confined in his own house, and not in a cell at the police station, as reported last night. The Police Commissioner and several constables appeared at the *Republican* office, being charged with conspiring to usurp certain offices. Price was arrested about dark. The others have not yet been found from. No one seems to know where Smith is. Public sentiment is all one way, in favor of Garland. This matter is entirely outside of the old Baxter-Brooks controversy. But little importance is attached to it here, and every person connected with the matter will be promptly arrested and tried under the statute referred to.

LATER.—After the arrest of John G. Price, of the *Republican*, for the printing and distributing of V. V. Smith's proclamation, the Sheriff searched the city for Smith and Wheeler, but could find neither. There is a reward of $1,000 for second, Wheeler can be communicated some important documents to a third party while confined in the Charity Hospital. There may have been other reasons, however, which are not public property. Governor Garland will to-morrow offer a reward for their apprehension and arrest, that they may be brought before the court and there held to answer the charges against them under the laws of the State. Neither Gov. Garland nor Judge Williamson, which is now in session, will appeal to either the President or Congress, the State authorities being fully able to protect the government. Report has it that Smith is in the United States arsenal. Public sentiment is almost entirely against Smith, both among the friends of Gov. Baxter and friends of Mr. Brooks. Col. J. M. Johnson, Secretary of State under Gov. Baxter, who turned over his office to his successor on Monday last, has refused to authorize a denial of the statement from Washington that he, with the other State officers elected with Smith, now recognize Smith as Governor.

FATHER GERDEMANN.

He Marries the Girl, Writes a Card and is Arrested for Embezzlement.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—Father Gerdemann, late of St. Boniface Church, Philadelphia, publishes a card in the *Sun*, in which he says: "I have left the Catholic Church, rejecting all its peculiar tenants, and will, please God, never return to it. For this step I offer no apology. I married my beloved wife, now Mrs. Gerdemann, at Altoona, Pa., on the 4th inst., before a Reformed minister of Jersey City, with the full consent of her parents, in the presence of the ministers honorable lady and a brother priest. The money used in speculation was my own. The amount I took along with me did not quite reach three thousand dollars. The larger part, look upon the sum as a rather small reward for more than ten years' labor. Besides, over three hundred dollars of what I took were actually perquisites, etc. One thousand dollars of my wife's money have at any time, since for all her hard work for over ten years she has never taken, or would take, any remuneration in money. I publicly now repeat what I told Father Bishop Wood, that I will send all my savings during life towards paying off the debt of the Church—not as a debt I owe to justice, but as a generosity due to folly." Mr. Gerdemann says he will inform Bishop Wood of his whereabouts as soon as he finds a settled home. Since his departure from Philadelphia he has gravelled openly, registering in his own name. He first went with the lady to Jersey City, where he was married; thence to Chicago, where the bride and groom remained one day, at the Palmer House; thence to St. Louis, where they took a house, intending to reside, but for the newspaper publications which reached them and called for the card now printed. Mr. Gerdemann and bride will sail in the steamship Ohio from this port this afternoon, intending to remain abroad several months.

LATER.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—Gerdemann intended to sail to-day, with his wife, for Europe, but was arrested on a charge of embezzlement. He is held to await the arrival of Philadelphia officers.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—Father Gerdemann was given a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and in default of twenty thousand dollars bail, was detained for a further hearing to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Great Four Mile Running Race---Katie Pease Wins in Two Straight Heats.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—Over thirty thousand people witnessed the great four mile running race to-day, at Bay District fair grounds. The contest was mainly between Katie Pease and Thad Stevens. Time, 7:43½ and 7:36¼. The friends of Thad Stevens were greatly disappointed. After the first heat, Katie was withdrawn, lame. It was reported that Thad Stevens was also lame at the close of the second heat. The race was the most exciting ever witnessed here. One hundred and fifty shocking were distanced in the last heat.

FLORIDA.

The Conservatives "Rise in Arms" and Elect a Legislator.

BAGDAD, FLA., November 16.—We have gotten through with three days of excitement on account of frauds attempted by the Canvassing Board of the election returns. They made returns giving the Radical candidate for the Legislature a majority of two votes. The citizens of Milton and the adjoining county rose in arms and demanded a new canvass, which resulted in giving the Conservative candidate 121 majority. All business was suspended for three days. Everything is quiet now.

FIRE RECORD.

Fort Wayne—$3,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 15, 1874.

Early this morning a fire broke out in the rear of some dwelling houses on Van Buren street, destroying five barns and several outhouses and wood sheds. A large amount of wood, coal and hay were consumed. Loss three thousand dollars; no insurance.

Danville, Va—$100,000.

DANVILLE, VA., November 15.—A fire last night destroyed the Roanoak smoking tobbacco works, Ramey's machine shops and box factory and Crews and Rodenheizer's flouring mills. Total loss one hundred thousand dollars; no insurance.

Cincinnati—$7,000.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—A fire in Hull & Conkling's Excelsior Wood Shaving factory, this morning, damaged that firm on the building twenty-five hundred dollars and stock and machinery two thousand dollars. The insurance on the stock, machinery and building is four thousand dollars; in the Lancaster, National, of Philadelphia, and Farmers. R. A. Wetmore, mattress manufacturer, in the same building, lost twenty-five hundred dollars; insured for one thousand dollars in the Atlas, of Boston.

ARKANSAS.

Sequel to the Baxter-Brooks Business—Lieutenant Governor Smith Declares Himself Governor—Warrants for the Arrest of Smith and Others.

LITTLE ROCK, November 14.—Quite a sensation was created this evening by the issuance of a proclamation from the *Republican* office by V. V. Smith, late Lieutenant Governor under Baxter, declaring himself Governor. The proclamation sets forth that, during the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, Elisha Baxter abandoned the office of Governor and turned the same over to one A. L. Garland. The abdication and abandonment of the Executive office, the late Lieutenant Governor says, amounts to a parole or constructive resignation by Baxter; at least, if that be not true, the office of Governor is vacant, there being no legal occupant in possession of the Governor's office. Under this state of things, the late Lieutenant Governor says he assumes the duties of Governor. He states that he has applied to the President to suppress the domestic insurrection, under the Constitution of the United States, and that it is a matter for the President to determine who is Governor; that he desires and will countenance no effort looking toward the use of force; the question can be settled peaceably, without a resort to arms; that if the President does not recognize him as Governor he will not attempt to oust Garland by force. If he should, then he will resort to arms; if either party feels aggrieved at the President's decision he can appeal to Congress, which soon convenes. The attempt to seize and the seizing of legislative, executive and judicial offices of the State, at this time and under the circumstances, is revolution; therefore he commands all persons claiming to derive political authority under the new Constitution, to desist from the exercise of all official authority, and all persons that may have assumed to act under the authority of said pretended Constitution, whether executive, legislative or judicial, are commanded to relinquish the same to the persons entitled thereto under the Constitution of 1868, within five days. Such is the substance of the late Lieutenant Governor Smith's proclamation. This document appeared on the streets in the form of a *Republican* extra, about three o'clock this evening. It is signed by V. V. Smith, Governor of Arkansas, and Edward Wheeler, Secretary of State. Soon after its issuance, Governor Garland obtained from Judge Cleveland, of the Circuit Court, under one of the State statutes, a warrant for the arrest of Smith and Wheeler and John G. Price, late editor of the *Republican*, and latter charged with conspiring to usurp certain offices. Price was arrested about dark. The others have not yet been found from. No one seems to know where Smith is. Public sentiment is all one way, in favor of Garland. This matter is entirely outside of the old Baxter-Brooks controversy. But little importance is attached to it here, and every person connected with the matter will be promptly arrested and tried under the statute referred to.

LATER.—After the arrest of John G. Price, of the *Republican*, for the printing and distributing of V. V. Smith's proclamation, the Sheriff searched the city for Smith and Wheeler, but could find neither. There was a reward of $1,000 for second, Wheeler, can be communicated some important documents to a third party while confined in the Charity Hospital. There may have been other reasons, however, which are not public property. Governor Garland will to-morrow offer a reward for their apprehension and arrest, that they may be brought before the court and there held to answer the charges against them under the laws of the State. Neither Gov. Garland nor Judge Williamson, which is now in session, will appeal to either the President or Congress, the State authorities being fully able to protect the government. Report has it that Smith is in the United States arsenal. Public sentiment is almost entirely against Smith, both among the friends of Gov. Baxter and friends of Mr. Brooks. Col. J. M. Johnson, Secretary of State under Gov. Baxter, who turned over his office to his successor on Monday last, has refused to authorize a denial of the statement from Washington that he, with the other State officers elected with Smith, now recognize Smith as Governor.

THE PERRYSVILLE MURDER.

The Supposed Perpetrators Arrested—Women Successful as Detectives—The Prisoners Fully Identified—They Are Committed to Jail.

About eleven o'clock Friday morning officers O'Mara, Cupples and Long took into custody two men on the charge of being the perpetrators of the murder of Gottlieb Walz, on the Perrysville road, Ross township, on Wednesday night. The circumstances developed since the arrest leave little doubt that the right persons have been placed in the hands of the authorities. They give their names as William Murray and Fred. Meyer.

THE ARREST.

The circumstances of the arrest are as follows: About ten o'clock yesterday morning officer Roger O'Mara, stationed at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, was accosted by a young girl, who asked him to come to the boarding house of Mrs. Moore, No. 208 Third avenue, where she (the girl) is employed. She stated that two men had engaged lodging at the house the night before, and from their suspicious behavior it was suspected that they had something to do with the murder on the Perrysville road. Officer O'Mara visited the Mayor's office at once, and calling to his assistance officers Cupples and Long, visited the boarding house. Two men were just getting out of bed and making a hasty toilet. Murray, the larger man, exclaimed, before the officers had spoken, "You don't think I had anything to do with that murder, do you?" When informed that both were under arrest, Murray seemed to weaken, while Meyers was sullen and non-committal. They were both escorted to the lock-up and placed in seperate cells.

SUSPICIOUS ACTIONS OF THE MEN.

Mrs. Moore, the landlady at No. 208, says the two men arrived at her house on last Wednesday week. They said they came from Philadelphia, and paid their board in advance, taking a front room on the third floor. They gave no names, remained in their room during the forenoon, and went out after dinner, saying they were going for supper, but on Wednesday they were absent. On the day of the murder, Murray and Meyer were out until about o'clock, having left after dinner, as usual. Nothing was noticed in their manner of coming home, and they retired to bed immediately. Next morning they evinced an unusual desire to see the newspapers, and especially so on the evening of Thursday. While reading an account of the murder in yesterday evening's papers, Murray remarked, "If they know now the men looked, why don't they arrest them?" On Thursday Murray came in and made the remark, "I thought I'd get away to-day, but I didn't." On Sunday the men said they were going to the Mill Run. Murray also remarked, at one time, that he preferred to stop at a German house, because they "didn't ask him questions."

Since Wednesday, Mrs. Moore states, the men have appeared very fearful. At one time the sight of a shadow on the opposite wall of a narrow passage-way they both started violently. The suspicions of the family were communicated to officer George Bergley, but from some reason or other, he failed to report the fact to headquarters.

A SEARCH—BLOODY SHIRT FOUND.

A valise found in the room and belonging to Murray, Mrs. Brinkman, was examined at the locking and found to contain a copy of the Cleveland *Herald*, October 3, 1874, and *Police Gazette*, October 11, 1874; a pocket book containing $4 10; one pair overshoes; one meerschaum cigar-holder; one white linen shirt, soiled with blood and dirt; one checkered cotton shirt; a lot of chisels, knives and trunkmakers' tools; one Colt's revolver, one barrel discharged and recharged with powder and ball; one pocket mark in fresh on the chamber; one Smith & Wesson revolver, all the chambers loaded; a small nickel-barrel pistol, one box of cartridges, caps, cartridges, &c. Afterward another search of the bedroom was made but nothing was discovered.

WHAT THE PRISONERS SAY.

Both of the prisoners were free to talk while in the lock-up, but Meyer was more reticent. Murray, the Irishman, who is believed to have done the shooting, is a slim and quite genteel looking man; in fact, neither of them look like murderers. Murray is a tailor by trade, and left Philadelphia about a week ago for this city. He says he has known Fred. Meyer for two or three years; we came on together and boarded together. The tools in the satchel and in his pocket are his own. They have taken a walk to different parts of the city, and went out on Wednesday to see the county sheriff, but stopped at the Three Mile House (Jacob Born's). This was about five o'clock in the evening. They left, walked back along the lower road, and got into Allegheny at about seven in the evening. They stopped at several places in Allegheny, and at the White House, in Pittsburgh, taking drinks at each place. He says he noticed no blood spot on my shirt on Wednesday from a sore spot on my chin, where I fell down a week ago. I know nothing of the murder, only what the papers next morning; I am a single man (have two children), and keep no family. I don't need to kill any one for money; I had no pistol with me that afternoon; it was between three and four o'clock in the afternoon that I went out to the tavern.

Meyer, the smaller of the two, a German,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1874.

PARR, Democrat, was reported elected to the Assembly over MCCREARY, Republican, in Venango county, by a majority of one. An error of one vote has been discovered in the returns from the borough of Emlenton, in favor of the Republican candidate, making a tie—3,139 votes each. A new election will now be necessary. This will be ordered by the Speaker of the House, and cannot be held until some time in February next.

THE State valuation of Massachusetts for 1874, shows that the gain in property over 1873 is $68,000,000, or about four per cent. These returns include the year from May 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874. There was a gain in every county in the State save three, and the losses in these were trifling, comparatively. The State debt is over $28,000,000; county debts, $1,500,000; town debts over $67,000,000; in all $96,500,000. Cities and large towns show large increase in wealth, and the country a small advance. The same is true as to population.

THAT a strong effort will be made in the next Congress to reduce the tariff, daily becomes more apparent. Western Democratic Congressmen are making urgent appeals to the New York city delegation to co-operate with them in their labors to this end. It is intimated that a disposition of this kind on the part of the Democratic members from the Eastern States would do much to smooth down the rough edges which may be created by differing views on the financial question. These appeals are being made in person as well as by letter, and it looks now as if they would not be made in vain.

A CONVENTION of the sect of Quakers known as Shakers, will be held at Steinway Hall, New York, on Sunday next, the object of which will be to institute arrangements for the spread of their creed and the conversion of the outside world. According to popular theory the Shakers are opposed to matrimony, but the elders are taking much pains to refute this. They insist that the adoption of their gospel will bring about the millennium, when the world will see no more of death, war or poverty, and prosperity and peace will reign everywhere. It seems to us they are cutting out for themselves a rather extensive job of work.

WE DO not suppose that many wounded soldiers voted the Democratic ticket, this year; but if any of them did, we commend to their serious attention the following from the New York *World*:

"The very fact of an able-bodied man claiming support from the State or the Federal Government for the reason that he helped to save his own country proves him a thriftless and mind-and-body-sick man or woman and a patriot. We shall now hope that the country has heard the last of these office-seekers who 'went at their kentry's call,' and that the next ten years have not bored their way into country treasuries with the persistence of the single-fanged hag-fish, and hung on to their country-men's shoulders with all the tenacity of the sucking lamprey."

There is just one thing wanting to the completeness of this fling, and that is a suggestion that, when the Union soldiers are cut off from Government relief, Confederate soldiers should be put in their place. But that suggestion will come, all in good time.

THERE is, we suppose, nothing very improbable in the statements which foreign papers give concerning 'the discovery of a great conspiracy in Russia. Some traces more or less distinct, of a plan against the Czar's life having been detected by the police, it would be about as easy to arrest three thousand as three of the suspected persons. The emperor plays so important a part in Russian Government and administration, ne, or at least his name, seems to be so much the center of all that goes on, that the attack all affairs revolve, that he necessarily becomes the object of every unlawful attempt to effect political change. Communistic ideas are said to be very prevalent in Russia, especially among the students of the colleges and among the lesser nobility. The champions of these revolutionary ideas all themselves Nihilists, inserfbing, we are told, the nihility of religion on their banners and rejecting all authority of whatever form as having no legitimate ground in sense or reason. The holders of these extravagant opinions form a political sect which has adherents in every portion of the extensive empire of the Czar, and has the control of very considerable pecuniary means. These means are applied chiefly in making proselytes to the nihilist faith among the peasants. As the Russian character is notoriously marked by a decided natural tendency towards enthusiasm, it is not strange that the doctrines of Nihilism spread steadily and rapidly and become a subject of much anxiety to imperial functionaries, and the friends of order. Every reader of the newspapers must be prepared to have read, again and again, of the prevalence of fires in Russia at different times during the last few years. In most cases these conflagrations are well known to be the work of Nihilist incendiaries; but as these fanatics are loyal to one another, magistrates are seldom able to lay hands on the culprit. Doubtless soon or later this movement will culminate in a social convulsion of greater or less extent, and in the meantime it may show itself in a conspiracy as widespread as the one lately reported by the English journals.

THE *Freiheit's Freund*, of yesterday, referring to the prevalent complaints of hard times, denies that, in so far as such complaints are well founded, they bear exclusively upon this country. In Europe also, that is, in those lands of Europe which are largely engaged in industrial pursuits and have a numerous laboring population, business is dull, and the working classes suffer the consequences in scarcity of food and other necessities of life. If possible, our neighbor thinks, the need and misery are greater there than here. As to the great number of immigrants who have recently become emigrants, the remarks of the *Freund* are interesting. A large proportion of these emigrants being Germans, our German contemporary may be presumed to know whereof it testifies. If, it says, we look carefully at the people who every Saturday in hundreds fill the between-decks of the Europe-bound steamers, we shall make the discovery that, for the most part, they consist of those who have been perhaps only a few months, or even weeks, in the country, and who have made no serious attempt to get on here. They have trifled away their time and what little money they brought with them in the great cities on the Atlantic. Most of these people came over with exaggerated hopes and high flying plans. Many of them, they left their old homes had barely enough money to pay for their passage, and soon after their arrival on American soil they became a burden to the authorities of the ports where they landed. The present low rates of passage render it comparatively easy to save or to get from home sufficient money to enable dissatisfied persons to return. Bitterly disappointed in their high-strung hopes, many allowed their courage to sink at once, and never even thought of trying for success further inland. The country, the *Freund* believes, may rejoice to be so soon rid of persons manifestly destitute of that inflexible perseverance which is at present the indispensable quality to those who would prosper in the United States. As to persons who after many years' sojourn in the country bid it farwell in a fit of ill humor, and return to the fatherland, they commonly repent of their mistake and come back again thoroughly delivered from their false views.

HOW RUSSIA CIVILIZES ASIA.

Those nomad Turcomans in Central Asia will not keep the peace; in fact, they *can* not be quiet; living by plunder they must practice their profession, by mere necessity of Turcoman nature. They are, therefore, most useful to the Russians in the prosecution of their scheme of subjugating, that is, of civilizing High Asia, performing for the Russians in their work of conquest pretty much the same part which the Mahrattas or Pindarees performed for the British East India Company in bringing India under its control. If we seem to speak in enigmas a few words of explanation may make all clear.

Before Russia entered on the business of chastising the Khan of Khiva for his many misdeeds, she solemnly declared that she would merely punish the Khan and then withdraw from his dominions. She did not desire the country and would not occupy it permanently. So she said, and British anxiety was thus allayed. Having punished the Khan, however, those turbulent Turcomans at once began to make demonstrations which rendered it necessary for the Russians to fortify and garrison certain frontier positions by the possession of which they could at any time reseize and reoccupy the entire Khanat of Khiva. Having thus made things secure, the Russians calmly waited for those developments, of which the cable telegraph has lately made repeated mention. Those most troublesome, though most useful, Turcomans have been invading Khiva, raiding, plundering and destroying in all directions. A German contemporary thinks it likely that Russian agents may have been the real prompters of these expeditions. The suspicion is probably well founded, but whether so or not, the Turcoman raids are no doubt just such doings as the Russians fully expected as consequences of the prostration of Khiva by themselves. It seems that the Khan, appealed to by his harried and terrified subjects for defense, called his counsellors together to devise means of repelling the robbers, and that his counsellors told him that Khiva, in its weakened condition, possesses no means whether, in men or money, of compelling the Turcomans to behave themselves. Of course, the alternative was to call on the Muscovite commandant of the frontier garrisons, to drive out the freebooters and restore order in the Khanate, and this step, mortifying as it must have been to the despotic Khan, was at once taken. But the request was not a one complied with. What! meddle with the internal affairs of Khiva, after having promised to respect its independence! Such a thing was not to be thought of for a moment, being wholly inconsistent with Muscovite ideas of delicacy. The request was courteously denied. The case, however, was desperate with the Khivans, and the Khan renewed his petition for Russian relief. Then Commandant IVANOFF's sense of propriety was overcome; he consented to interfere, and issued a command to the Turcomans that they should stop plundering and leave the territory of Khiva. Naturally this command was not obeyed by the marauders, and then, as the telegraph has lately told us, commander IVANOFF began to organize an expedition for their punishment. These Russian troops, as our German contemporary already quoted predicts, crossing the Amu Dharia, will meet with either no or only seeming resistance, will restore quiet and order and thereby afford the world splendid proof that Khiva is not in a position to take care of itself, and that Russia's civilizing mission in Asia is recognized even by the semi-barbarous inhabitants themselves. In order to carry on this mission more effectually a number of additional war steamers is being built for the strengthening of the Russian flotilla on the Sea of Aral and the Amu Dharia river.

Doubtless Russia deserves to be regarded as a civilizer in those benighted Mussalman lands, and in pointing out the cunning and artifices by which she gains her ends, neither denial of the vocation nor scoff at its method is intended. It is Muscovite nature.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

The "Whig" party, in Great Britain, is the counterpart, in its liberal tendencies, of the Republican party in this country and the "Tory" party, in its conservative tendencies, of the Democratic party. MACAULAY, in speaking of these two great British parties, says:

"It is to be noted that these two parties have never been the whole nation, nay, that they have never, taken together, made up a majority of the nation. Between them has always been a great mass, which has not steadfastly adhered to either, which has sometimes remained inertly neutral, and has sometimes oscillated to and fro. That mass has more than once passed in a few years from one extreme to the other, and back again. Sometimes it has changed sides, merely because it was tired of supporting the same men, sometimes because it had expected impossibilities, and had been disappointed. But, whenever it has leaned with its whole weight in either direction, resistance has, for the time, been impossible."

He might have added that no one of the two ever remained very long continuously in power, the blunders of the one in office generally leading to its overthrow after a few years of triumph. As human nature is pretty much the same, the world over, it is fair to infer that parties will have pretty much the same history in this country, that they have had in the old.

POLITICAL.

State.

Robert Monaghan, Esq., of Chester county, is prominently spoken of as the next Democratic candidate for Governor. He is a Buchanan and Breckinridge man.

The following official majorities have been announced from the office of the Secretary of State: Latta, 4,679; Temple, 4,084; McCandless, 4,625.

It is rumored that Mr. Samuel A. Black, for many years Superintendent of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has resigned his position. Cause, wants to be a Republican Senator.

Among the numerous candidates for positions in the House of Representatives, under the new regime, are the following: For Chief Clerk—Harry McAteer, of Huntingdon county; Uncle Jake Ziegler, of Butler county; Adam Woolever, of Lehigh county. For Resident Clerk—Gen. Jos. F. Knipe, George W. Osler, Elbridge McConkey and Col. Frank Bailey, of Harrisburg. For Sergeant-at-Arms—Major John Brady, of Harrisburg, and Col. W. W. Hammersley, of Lehigh.

General.

Governor Allen is not talking as much as he was. He has reached such a political altitude that he fears the reverberation of his utterances.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

General Longstreet has resigned his position in the Returning Board of New Orleans. Ill health compelled him to take this step. He is almost helpless from chronic rheumatism.

Telegrams to the New York *Republic* state that as a result of the Democratic victories the two leaders in the Biflings assassination in Alabama were serenaded in their jail in Mobile by a company of Democratic State militia.

British Iron and Wages.

The tendency of prices in the English iron trade, as with us, is still downward, but there the reductions that are going on are attended by a slight revival of business, while here utter stagnation continues to rule. At the quarterly meetings just held in Birmingham and Wolverhampton, the manufacturers determined to bring down prices of finished iron £1 a ton, or from seven to eight per cent., and the pig iron makers followed suit by reducing the merchant-bar men. These changes were rendered inevitable by the recent important reductions in the price of coal and in wages, and it is generally believed that the lowest point is not yet touched. Thus far the fall since October of last year has been twenty-one per cent. in pig iron, twenty-eight per cent. in coal, and twenty per cent. in iron workers' and miners' wages. In America the decline has been much greater in iron, and about the same in wages, while coal, though lower than it was, is relatively as much, owing to the manipulations of our "combinations."

In Sheffield the principal topic of interest connected with the inability of the manufacturers to compete successfully with Americans in the production of the cheaper class of goods. The entlery trade with this country was never known to be duller.

The English trades-unions appear to be in a bad way just now. The membership is said to be falling off steadily, and their funds in an even greater ratio. In most of the great struggles between masters and men the former have carried the day. The masters in these cases are now able to do is keep up a constant harrassing of the masters.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Condition of the Iron Trade.

The latest reports of the Iron Moulder's Union thus summarize the present condition of their trade: New York city very dull. At Troy, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Morrisiana, Peekskill, Hudson, Brooklyn, Little Falls, Auburn, Dunkird and Utica, very dull and no prospects of improvement. In Philadephia, Pittsburgh and Meadville, "not good," and "no improvement," is the report. At New Haven and Norwich the report is, "trade poor." All the Ohio branches—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and elsewhere—the report is, "trade very dull," and "was never worse." From Indianapolis, Evansville and St. Louis it is, "very bad," "no work," and "trade dull." At Detroit, Milwaukeee, Oshkosh, Grand Rapids, Bay City, Racine, it is, "dull" and "trade poor." From Chicago, Peoria, and Springfield the report, "only tolerable," and "a great many idle." From all the Southern unions—Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Memphis, Wheeling, Savannah, Columbus (Ga.), Water Valley (Miss.), Mobile, and Petersburg, the reports are, "very dull," "trade slow," "no work," "tired of feeding and lodging tramps in search of work," "trade slack," etc. So also from Salt Lake City and Virginia City the same story comes.

In a few places the trade is reported as fair, and in a very few as good, but in all cases moulders are warned against risking the expense of a trip to these places, as there is no prospect of steady improvement.

The Albany stove foundries complain of dull business, and two or three of the largest contemplate a suspension of work. In former years they have run as late as January and February, but this year nearly all will suspend operations by December 1.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1874.

Surroundings of the Capitol.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, has under consideration a measure which has been needed at Washington ever since it became a city. It is desired that the magnificent improvements which have already been pushed far toward completion in the grounds surrounding the Capitol should not be disfigured by the erection of buildings of unsuitable dimensions and design. The dilapidated board shanties occupied by groggeries, Italian peanut stands, washwomen and negroes, which, under the very shadow of the Capitol, have reigned supreme over half a century, have ever been a subject of complaint. Senator Morrill proposes to introduce a bill looking to the clearing out of these unsightly hovels and the establishment of special building regulations as regards structures facing the Capitol. The Commissioner of the city in 1791 prescribed regulations of this character to apply to buildings in all parts of the city during these infant times. The enforcement of the regulations was, however, found impracticable, and after a year they were temporarily suspended, but afterwards never revived.

The Arkansas Imbroglio.

The session of the Cabinet to-day was protracted to an unusual length by the consideration of the application of Lieutenant Governor Smith, of Arkansas, for recognition, as representing the legal government of that State, despite the adoption of a new Constitution by the people. A large majority of the Fourth Congress in other States antagonized the position of Smith, and at the same time it was decided that the case was not one demanding executive interference. It was therefore determined to take no action.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1874.

Relations between the President and Minister Washburne.

The assertion that the President has telegraphed to Minister Washburne, at Paris, requesting his presence here for counsel and advice, is utterly without foundation. It is characterized, by authority, as trebly false. No telegram has been sent to Minister Washburne at all, Minister Washburne's advice is not required and he is not to take the place of Mr. Fish as Secretary of State. The condition of things stated has had no existence, except in the imagination of the person who was authority for the fiction. Another story has been circulated, that Mr. Washburne surrendered the portfolio of the Department of State to accept the mission to France, that he left a list of persons he desired appointed to various posts, and that his request was totally disregarded, both by his predecessor, Mr. Fish, and by the President, which gave rise to a misunderstanding. It is added, with a design to verify the assertion, that since Minister Washburne left for his post of duty in Paris he has had no word with the President, and that during his visit to the United States, in 1872, he did not come to Washington, in order to avoid the necessity of calling on his old friend. I can be stated, authoritatively, that between the President and Minister Washburne the most cordial relations exist. When he visited home, during the early summer, guest of the President, at Washington, for several days. In addition to this, it may be added that Minister Washburne is the only officer of this country, seventeen of the United States with whom the President maintains a private correspondence.

The Arkansas Matter.

In regard to the Arkansas question, the President remarked, to-day, that, in addition to the legal considerations adverse to interference, was that a Committee of Congress being at that very moment in the State, investigating certain matters, they would be able to report the facts to Congress, where he would have referred the subject for action, particularly in view of the fact that that body would now convene in a very short time. It may be further said, however, in connection, that if there should be any disorders in the State, growing out of the controversy now prevailing, or in fact from any other causes, the President will be prepared to take prompt will take prompt steps to maintain peace and to compel all refractory or riotous persons to obedience to the laws of the United States.

Troops to Remain in New Orleans.

In the matter of the request for the removal of United States troops from New Orleans, the President will make no reply. They will be held there and order will be preserved.

The Forty-fourth Congress.

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An amusing and not unnoticeable feature of the Democratic success is the reappearance of many of the old-time Democratic officeholders who have so far outlived the long period of their party misfortunes and are thus early on hand to put in their claims. Since 1861 they have lived a precarious existence, having long since exhausted their savings. They have of late subsisted upon fluctuating revenues, derived from small loans, levies or subsidies, drawn from some sympathetic friend or unsophisticated stranger. These rarely fail to relieved, but now ,look remarkably fresh in visage, but years of accumulated seediness have given them an air and general appearance of antiquity. Some of these late subsidized heads have even found sufficient credit somewhere to array themselves in a new outfit for the occasion. It is indeed lamentable that the avenues and public grounds, affording the comfortable days of spring and summer, and the galleries of the two halls of Congress, during the frigid season, are to lose their familiar forms, at least for the time being.

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Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1874.

Relations between the President and Minister Washburne.

The assertion that the President has telegraphed to Minister Washburne, at Paris, requesting his presence here for counsel and advice, is utterly without foundation. It is characterized, by authority, as trebly false. No telegram has been sent to Minister Washburne at all, Minister Washburne's advice is not required and he is not to take the place of Mr. Fish as Secretary of State. The condition of things stated has had no existence, except in the imagination of the person who was authority for the fiction. Another story has been circulated, that Mr. Washburne surrendered the portfolio of the Department of State to accept the mission to France, that he left a list of persons he desired appointed to various posts, and that his request was totally disregarded, both by his predecessor, Mr. Fish, and by the President, which gave rise to a misunderstanding. It is added, with a design to verify the assertion, that since Minister Washburne left for his post of duty in Paris he has had no word with the President, and that during his visit to the United States, in 1872, he did not come to Washington, in order to avoid the necessity of calling on his old friend. I can be stated, authoritatively, that between the President and Minister Washburne the most cordial relations exist. When he visited home, during the early summer, guest of the President, at Washington, for several days. In addition to this, it may be added that Minister Washburne is the only officer of this country, seventeen of the United States with whom the President maintains a private correspondence.

The Arkansas Matter.

In regard to the Arkansas question, the President remarked, to-day, that, in addition to the legal considerations adverse to interference, was that a Committee of Congress being at that very moment in the State, investigating certain matters, they would be able to report the facts to Congress, where he would have referred the subject for action, particularly in view of the fact that that body would now convene in a very short time. It may be further said, however, in connection, that if there should be any disorders in the State, growing out of the controversy now prevailing, or in fact from any other causes, the President will be prepared to take prompt will take prompt steps to maintain peace and to compel all refractory or riotous persons to obedience to the laws of the United States.

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CRIME IN LUZERNE COUNTY.

FOUR PERSONS MURDERED SATURDAY NIGHT.

Reign of Lawlessness and Carnival of Crime.

WILKESBARRE, PA., November 17.—The reign of lawlessness in the coal regions appears to be unchecked by anything, and, owing, perhaps, to the fact that most of the perpetrators of assaults and murders escape capture and punishment.

At Carbondale, on Saturday night or Sunday morning last, two men were murdered and three severely assaulted, one of whom will probably die.

Patrick Padden, a miner at Coalbrook colliery, was found upon Dundoff street, that city, Sunday morning, with two bullet holes in his head and badly pounded about the body. His head was frozen to the ground, the hair having clogged in a pool of ice and water which had congealed. He was not quite dead when found, but expired in the afternoon. He had quarreled with some parties Saturday afternoon.

Michael McNally was found dead the same morning upon the railroad bridge, near Lookout, in the same city. He was about 30 years of age. His body had evidently been put there.

Michael Begland was found about the same time with his throat cut. He was dressed in miner's clothing, and had a pick in each hand. He was also found on the bridge. Although it is at least four months before the new Congress comes into existence, the different prominent members of the majority are already looking forward to the availability and fitness for the Speakership. The fact that Mr. Blaine will be compelled to "step down and out" will perhaps open to the gallant Knight of the Plumes in other States antagonized the position of Smith, and at the same time it was decided that the case was not one demanding executive interference. It was therefore determined to take no action.

The election of a successor to Blaine as Speaker will be no small matter for the Democrats, as the younger leaders will doubtless prefer some one less conspicuously identified with the old issues of the party. But the old chiefs will not be thus unceremoniously forced into the background. Whereupon a tilt is possible. Fernando Wood has received the complimentary vote of the Democrats in late elections for Speaker, and his claims will be submitted to their support again when it means something. It is evident from the sentiments of Democrats of the present House and reelected for the new, that Wood will have very great opposition. The most popular person on the other side is Sam Randall. He is one of the oldest members, and is courteous and parliamentarian. His long legislative experience would warrant such a statement at all events.

Among the subordinate officers of the House of Representatives, Col. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, Clerk of the House, will doubtless exit first, and with him go fifty persons dependent upon him for their positions. There is no doubt of a very clean sweep in the clerical branch. By some it is said that the veteran Barclay, the compiler of the Digest of the rules of the House, Dr. Mehaffy, one of the reading clerks, and the portly Jim Clayton will be retained. In the face of such a thing there can be no expectation about the time of the reorganization these gentlemen look for political decapitation with the rest. The total number of places under the House, including Doorkeeper and Postmaster, also clerks of House committees, is about one hundred and twenty-five. This much of patronage the Democratic party has been vouchsafed by the will of the President, at Washington, for several days. In addition to this, it may be added that Minister Washburne is the only officer of this country, seventeen of the United States with whom the President maintains a private correspondence.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

ROMAN CATHOLIC UTTERANCES IN THE MANNING-GLADSTONE CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, November 18.—A meeting of Roman Catholics was held at Willis rooms this evening to consider the questions raised in the controversy between Gladstone and Archbishop Manning. Speeches were made denouncing the imputations and assumption in the recent pamphlet on Vatican decrees, and a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that the civil loyalty of Roman Catholics is in no wise affected by the decree of papal infallibility.

PERSECUTED CHRISTIANS IN SYRIA.

Lord Derby to-day, replying to a deputation, promised that the Government would address a friendly remonstrance to the Porte in favor of the persecuted Christians in Syria.

Steamboat Disaster at New Orleans

THE EMPIRE SINKS AT HER WHARF.

Over Thirty Persons Drowned in their Berths.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—The regular lower coast packet Empire, Captain Jeanfreau, sunk to her texas at about four o'clock this morning, at her landing at the foot of Conti street. The Empire arrived about 10:30 o'clock A. M., heavily loaded with sugar, molasses, rice, &c. Several passengers left the boat upon its arrival, otherwise the loss of life would have been very large. As it is, fourteen passengers and many of the crew are believed to have been drowned. Five bodies were recovered, including the Captain's eldest daughter, about seventeen years of age, and Mr. Freshee, a well-known planation engineer. Captain Jeanfreau lost four children and saved his wife and baby, who, with him, were sleeping in the texas. D. R. Perret, a passenger who escaped from the sinking steamer, gives, as his opinion, that the boat was overloaded and parted in the center.

The Empire was built at Algiers about three years was owned by the Empire Parish Packet Company, and was valued at about $30,000. She had on board about 1200 hogsheads of sugar, besides a large number of barrels of molasses and a quantity of rice. It is impossible at the present to get the actual number of lives lost, as the books and papers of the boat are under lake texas.

Captain Jeanfreau states that the Empire had only a fair cargo and was not overloaded; that her guards were well above water. At the time of the sinking he was awakened by great noise and confusion, caught one of his children and swam with it to shore; saw his wife standing on deck with the babe in her arms; as the boat went down she clung to the wheel house of the Bradish Johnson, which stood alongside, but the violent shock wrenched from her grasp her child, who fell into the water and was drowned.

John Dubbin says: "Am mate of the Empire. We arrived last night about twelve o'clock, and tied up. Went to my room and almost immediately went to sleep. Between four and five o'clock heard a tremendous crash. Found that we had been run into, rushed on deck. Seeing she was sinking, shouted for everybody to get life preservers. Rushed along forward, shouting to wake all I could. Intended to run into the cabin, when the boat, almost in a second's time, seemed to sink and I was thrown into the water. Swam until I could catch hold of something and save myself."

Eugene Durabe, the pilot, says: "When the boat sank was in my bed. Heard a crash and thought we were run into. I was thrown into the water. I think the boat broke in two, she sank so suddenly."

Five bodies have been found. The number lost is uncertain, as no one is sure as to the number who left the boat immediately upon her arrival here. The boat is said to be insured for fifteen thousand dollars.

Capt. Jeanfrau states that to his best knowledge the Empire had one hundred and sixty-nine hogshead of sugar, seventy-nine barrels of sugar, two hundred and thirty-eight barrels of rice, and seven hundred and eighty-five sacks of rough rice. He says the boat did not break in two, but went down as a whole. She struck a snag, account for her sinking, as she was not overloaded, and there was no unusual water anywhere when he retired at night. He cannot tell how many passengers he had, as the books are in the safe in the clerk's room. He thinks there were about thirty-five lost, four being his children, Alfarlona had one grandchild, twelve years, Ada, eight years, and Walter, seven months. He is overwhelmed with grief, and can scarcely realize the sorrow of last night. Alfarlona, Edmund and Walter, and Mr. Frisbee, engineer on the Magnolia plantation, and two children of Mr. Hemple, have been interred to the last resting place of their relatives. The boat and cargo was partially insured in city offices. The hull boat, Osgon, will attempt to raise the wreck to-morrow, when the bodies of the drowned persons will probably be recovered.

The following are the names, as far as known, of the missing and believed to be lost: Henry Jackson, Numa Roberts (carpenter), Wm. Green (engineer), Mr. McBride, the Hollar plantation, all of whom are believed to be drowned. Five bodies were recovered, including the Captain's eldest daughter, about seventeen years of age, and Mr. Freshee, a well-known planation engineer. Captain Jeanfreau lost four children and saved his wife and baby, who, with him, were sleeping in the texas. D. R. Perret, a passenger who escaped from the sinking steamer, gives, as his opinion, that the boat was overloaded and parted in the center.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 18, 1874.

The local money market has few causes operating to produce a change in rates. The rain has made the water street coal operators hopeful, and a rise is anxiously looked for. The mine owners, supported by the banks, have been carrying a heavy load, and the end of the strain upon their resources has seemed far in the future. With water enough to float barges there would be a redoubt that would work a very material change in local affairs, infusing activity and animation where there is now idleness and stagnation.

In the loan market there is a demand for funds fully up to the supply, and some of the banks report their discount lines full. Money cannot be had for the asking, and collaterals must be satisfactory before favorable consideration is given.

The seasonable change in the weather has not only encouraged the coal men, but the pork packers are looking around them and making arrangements for their future supply of funds.

An active hog trade will not favorably affect our market, as the supply is drawn chiefly from the West, where money must be sent in payment; hence the movement of currency will most likely be against rather than in favor of Pittsburgh. As it now is, the stock trade at East Liberty absorbs about all the exchange on the East; there is to spare, that place being a point of reshipment. Very few of the operators from the West ever ship their stock beyond.

The money thus paid out, if given to drawers within a radius of Pittsburgh's local trade, must sooner or later find its way back in payment for manufactured goods. This keeps the money in circulation and helps to make up the current of trade. Most of the banks are keeping pace with the demand, but few of them have any surplus and some are contracting their discount lines.

—There was reported in this column, September 28th, a case decided in Luzerne county, in regard to the right to tax the shares of a national bank under State or municipal authority. It was there held that shares of a national bank owned by non-residents of the State are separated from the persons of their owners for purposes of taxation and are to be taxed at the place where the bank is located. Where the owners of the shares of a national bank reside within the State, but not within the same town where the bank is located, the shares so held are taxable at the residence of the owner and not at the location of the bank.

The same subject has come up for review by the United States Supreme Court, and it has there been decided that shares of stock in the national banks are personal property, and though they are a species of personal property which, in one sense, is intangible and incorporeal, the law which created them could separate them from the person of their owner for the purpose of taxation, and give them a *situs* of their own. (Tappan, Collector, vs. Merchants' National Bank, 19 Wallace.)

The 42d section of the National Bank act of June 3, 1864—which in effect provided that all shares in such banks held by any person or body corporate, may be included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed under State authority, at the place where the bank is located, and not elsewhere—did this.

This provision of the National Bank act became a law of the property, and every State within which a national bank was afterwards located acquired jurisdiction, for the purposes of taxation of all the shareholders of the bank, both resident and non-resident, and of all its shares, and power to legislate accordingly. It was also decided that nothing in article nine of the Constitution of Illinois of 1848, which was still existing in 1867, prevented the Legislature of the State from providing for the taxation of the owners of the shares of the capital stock of a national bank in that State, at the place within the State, where the bank was located, without regard to their places of residence. The act of the Legislature of Illinois passed June 18, 1867, so providing, was valid under the said Constitution.—[Ed.]

—The *Alta California*, of the 5th inst., says:

The movement of treasure has been as follows:

To—	1873.	1874.
New York, per railroad	$882,799 41	$703,408 18
England, per steamer	1,047 56	
China	401,488 00	251,271 85
Previously, per steamer	8,069,914 77	9,057,761 15
Previously, per railroad	11,856,418 32	15,200,356 41
Total	$20,738,277 86	$25,212,397 59
Add coin through Postoffice	1,500,000 00	

Total since January 1 $22,238,277 86 $25,212,397 59

Of the exports to New York per rail $142,520 was gold coin and the remainder silver. The coin yields a very small profit against the present rate of drafts on New York, which is ½ per cent, against ¾ same date last year. The coinage for the month was $2,170,000, the exports $1,500,000, and the bullion $482,185. Hence there was a loss of coin. The rate of transportation to New York per rail is ¾ per cent.

—The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that all United States interest coupons will be paid at any time within ninety days before their maturity (except when otherwise ordered) upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in gold, on presentation at the offices of the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, Assistant Treasurers at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco and Charleston, and United States Depositaries at Pittsburgh.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Governments bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 18, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	111	111
6-20s, 1881, coup	112¾		112¾		112¾
5-20s, 1862	112		112		112
5-20s, 1864	114¾		114¾		114¾
5-20s, 1865, reg	115¼		115¼		115¼
5-20s, 1865, new	118		118		118
5-20s, 1867	118¾		118¾		118¾
5-20s, 1868	118¾		118¾		118¾
10-40's, coupons	113¾		113¾		113¾
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New 5s per cent	112		112		112
New 4½ per cent	112		112		112
Registered 4½'s	112¼		112¼		112¼
Western Union Tel	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	4 35
Pacific Mail	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
Adams Express	119				
Merchants' U. Exp's	48				
Wells Fargo Express	64½				
American Express	64½				
United States Exp	80				
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Michigan Southern	87	86¾	86¾	87	86¾
Illinois Central	87				
Cleveland & Pitts'g'h	87				
Chicago & Northw'n	41¾	41¾	42¼	42	42
Do. preferred	60				59
Rock Island	100	100¼	100¼		100
Fort Wayne	96¾		96¾	97	97
Do. preferred					96
Wabash, common	31¾	31¾	31¾	31	31
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31¾	31¾	31	31
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Chicago & Alton	103¾				
Harlem	139				
Hannibal & St. Joe	26¾		4		25¾
Money					
Canvass, old	76				77
Do. new	75				77
South Carolina, April	21				21
Do. July	21				21
Missouri 6's	95¾				95¾

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	52¾	
Pennsylvania Central scrip	104¾	105
Reading	54¾	54¾
Oil Creek	9	9½
Lehigh Valley, sales	61¾	
Allegheny Valley	60	
Central Transportation, sales	42¾	
Fort Handle's	14	
Gold		110¾

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 18, 1874.

In the general markets to-day there was a moderate degree of activity comparatively speaking. Trade is not generally active, but there is a somewhat improved feeling over last week, and while no one expects an active winter's business, there seems to be a widespread feeling of confidence in the ultimate revival of trade in the future.

In the grain market there is a generally firmer feeling, and a slight advance on the prices of corn and oats. The feeling in wheat is firmer, and red winter is in rather short supply. Flour, on the other hand, is very plenty, and the demand is light, except to the jobbing trade. Consignments of round lots have to be sacrificed to secure sales, and in some instances we have heard of round lots going as low as $4 00 per barrel.

The market for country produce too is generally drooping. Eggs are steady at about 27@ 28c per dozen, and cheese is firmly held at former quotations. Apples, potatoes, butter &c., are in very heavy stock, and with a light demand, prices are weak.

In groceries we note another decline of ¼c on standard sugars, sellers C now selling at 10¼c. The market is rather quiet at otherwise unchanged prices. Fish are steady with the exception of codfish, which are a shade off. Canned goods are steady with a fair trade and wholly unchanged prices. Tobaccos are moderately active at a shade easier prices.

Provisions are in very light supply, but the imminent appearance of the new crop prevents any material advance in prices. The market generally is strong and there is a slight advance in hams to-day. The firm of Rea, Hill & Kerr will commence the packing operations of the season here this week, probably, they having made arrangements to do their slaughtering and packing in Allegheny this season.

The following is a statement of the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last report:

	Last Week.	This Week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,586	7,521	18,107
Apples, bbls	3,000	3,709	6,709
Cheese, lbs	4,722	2,771	7,493
Corn, bush	4,130	2,959	6,789
Wheat, bush	2,447	345	2,792
Barley, bbls	4,114	6,221	10,335
Chop feed, lbs	2,200	1,200	3,400
Oats, bbls	12,573	9,454	21,827
Butter, pkgs	241	205	446
Hides, lbs	1,500	184	1,684
Bacon, lbs	732	188	920
Potatoes, bush	57,563	37,507	95,100
Hay, tons	1,675	1,129	2,804

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was a fair attendance at the Corn and Produce Exchange to-day, but transactions were somewhat checked by the firmness of holders. There were rather more buyers than sellers, and the tendency was plainly upward on corn and oats. About 3,000 bushels of grain changed hands at good prices. Receipts for the past week have been quite light.

Wheat—The market is not very well supplied with good red winter, and prices are firmer though not quotably changed. Holders are asking a shade higher prices on standard grades of white and wheat, but buyers were not disposed to give the full prices asked to-day, and we heard of no transactions above quotations. Receipts have fallen off very much during the past week, being only 6,300 bushels against 12,366 the week previous. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at $1 35@1 38 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white, $1 32@1 35; Ohio white, $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 14@1 16.

Corn—The market is firmer with a firm feeling and a fair demand. Prices were not materially changed, however. Five cars of new car corn were offered for December delivery at 72c per bushel, with 20c offered; 1 car do spot sold at 68c. We quote old corn nominal at 86@88c for yellow; 84@86c for mixed; 80@82c for ear; and at 68@70c for ear; shelled 70@72c per bushel. During the past week the receipts have been increased, being 6,650 bushels against 10,075 bushels the previous week.

Oats—There was a shade stronger feeling prevailing in the market for oats to-day, prices being firm and tending upward. Receipts during the past week are lighter than for some time past, being 25,635 bushels against 30,684 the week previous. The receipts to-day were 1,000 bushels at 52c ₱ bushel; mixed 60@60c.

Barley—Receipts of barley are on the increase, 15,261 bushels having arrived this week, against 10,285 bushels the week preceding. A portion of these receipts are purchased by Pittsburgh brewers in Western markets. The market here is rather quiet at $1 12@1 16 for 2 bushels No. 2 spring; $1 20@1 25 for No. 2 do; $1 22@1 30 for No. 1 fall.

Rye—The market for rye is almost nominal and receipts are nearly so, less than 1,000 bushels having arrived this week. We quote at $1 00@1 04 ₱ bushel.

Seeds—Tax sales to-day in round lots were very light. They include the following:

1 car new car corn on track.....68c
1 car new car corn in sacks.....70c
2 cars white oats.....62c
1 car mixed oats.....61c

FLOUR—With a considerable decrease in receipts—7,521 barrels, having been received during the past week, against 10,586 the preceding week—there does seem to be a very considerable improvement in the market. There is a large stock on hand, and prices are weak. We quote as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 90; choice brands of spring $6 10; in sacks 20c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing trade in the leading brands are as follows: St. Louis $7 25@8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $6 75@7 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $6@6 75; red winter, new do $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $6 50; corn meal $1 00; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl.

HAY—There is a fair demand and prices are strongly held with receipts decreased during the past week. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $21@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do, $17 00@20 00; inferior at $14@16 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@23 00. Choice No. 1 timothy has been sold at $25 00@25 00; No. 2, $22 00@24 00; second growth clover hay $21 00@22 00; inferior $17 00@20 00.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 20@1 10 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 50@1 45 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 70@1 80 ₱ cwt; oil meal at $1 80@1 85 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES.

The market for groceries to-day was somewhat improved, but was still rather quiet. An average of activity. Sugars are dull and we note a decline of ¼c on standard sugars. In coffees the market is very rather quiet. There receipts of coffee at New York, for the week ending yesterday were 18,490 bags at New Orleans, 4,300 at Mobile, 2,500 bags at Savannah, 4,000 bags at Charleston, 1,200 bags at Baltimore and 10,313 bags at New York. Mild grades was generally quiet and unchanged. Prices current for general groceries are as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb.		*Spices.*	
Fancy	30c	Allspice ₱ lb	17@18c
Choice	29c	Cassia, ₱ lb	40 @45 c
Prime	27 c	Nutmegs, ₱ lb	85@1 00
Good	26 c	Cloves	55 c
Java	33 c	Pepper, ₱ lb	27 @28 c
Roasted Coffees.			₱ gall.
Rio, in bulk	25c	Strictly prime N O	75c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Prime	78c
Java	37 c	Good	75c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	10¾c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	10¼c	Prime drips	68c
Standard extra C	10¼c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard hards	11¼c	*Raisins.*	
Franklin extra C	9¾c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 40
American extra C	9¾c	Valentia, ₱ lb	11½c
Teas.		*Fruits.*	
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Prunes	13 @13½c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	*Starch.*	
Imperial	50c@ 1 00	Common	5½c
Japan	55c@ 1 00	Silver gloss	9½c
Oolong	25@ 85c	Pearl	9½c
Rancy	$1 00	*Soda.*	
Souchong	35@ 85c	Bi-carb, ₱ 10 ₱ kgs	5c
Rice.		Bi-carb, ₱ ½ papers	8c
Choice Carolina	8½c	*Candles.*	
Patna	7½@8c	Star, full weight	13c
Rangoon	6½c	Adamantine	12c

The New York *Bulletin* says: "The statistical position of the general coffee market here is comparatively speaking, a healthy one, by reason of the smallness of the supply of all kinds at all ports; but light, as stocks undoubtedly are, there is not to be had, even for the demand, which seems to have been greatly reduced by the depression prevailing in many branches of the trade."

The shipments of molasses from New Orleans since September 1st up to November 11th are stated at 15,987 barrels to all ports, including 9,400 barrels to New York, which 1,600 barrels have been shipped during the three days preceding the 11th inst.; the balance of the total 15,987 barrels stated, 12,587 barrels have been sent to Charleston, Savannah, Baltimore (217 barrels to that market), Mobile, which took 1,866 barrels, Galveston, which took 1,000 barrels, Indianola and Florida, which took 532 barrels, and other markets in the United States, which took 3,981 barrels; the aggregate shipments of 15,987 barrels, was against only 5,900 barrels during the same period in 1873. The receipts at New Orleans during three days ending the 11th inst. were 7,225 barrels, and since September 1st, 12,443 barrels, against 5,300 barrels during the same time last year.

CANNED GOODS—There is a moderate degree of activity reported in this market at wholly unchanged prices. We quote as follows:

Fruits in Syrups.			
2 ₱s California apricots, ₱ doz	4 75	2 ₱s Palm Cherry	2 25
2 ₱s blackberries	1 25	2 ₱s do pumpkin	1 25
2 ₱s do peaches	2 00	2 ₱s green peas	1 75
2 ₱s red cherries	2 00	2 ₱s corn	1 75
2 ₱s white cherries	2 50	2 ₱s small peas	2 00
2 ₱s grate	1 75	2 ₱s tomatoes	1 40
2 ₱s gooseberries	1 75	3 ₱s do	2 00
2 ₱s damsons	1 75	*Oysters in Solution, ₱c.*	
2 ₱s damson plums	2 00	1 ₱ California salmon	2 50
2 ₱s peaches	2 50	1 ₱ do	1 75
2 ₱s do extra	3 00	1 ₱ spiced oysters	1 75
2 ₱s peaches extra	3 75	2 ₱s do	3 25
2 ₱s cal. Bartlett pears	4 75	3 ₱s do do	4 00
2 ₱s Bartlett pears	2 50	1 ₱s cove oysters	1 75
2 ₱s pears	2 00	2 ₱s do	2 50
2 ₱s pine apples	2 25	2 ₱s do do	3 00
2 ₱s raspberries	2 50	3 ₱s do do	4 00
2 ₱s strawberries	2 00	2 ₱s do do extra	1 65
Vegetables.		1 ₱ spiced oysters, 1 ₱ spiced oysters	
3 ₱s asparagus	4 00	2 ₱s do	2 50
2 ₱s lima beans	2 25	2 ₱s do	3 00
2 ₱s string beans	2 50	2 ₱s clams	2 50
2 ₱s Wilson's green corn	2 60	1 ₱ lobsters	2 25
2 ₱s Marrowfat corn	2 50	2 ₱s do	3 75
2 ₱s Baltim'e corn	2 00		

FISH—There is a fair demand at prices generally unchanged, with receipts light, which are a shade lower. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Large do, ₱ 100	6 50
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$25 00	Boneless cod fish	
No. 1 mess do	23 00	₱ lb	8 c
Extra No. 2 mess do	20 00	White fish, ₱ half ₱ bbl	
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	bbl	6 50
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring, ₱ bbl	4 35
No. 2 bay	12 00	Labrador herring, ₱ bbl	6 00
Shore mackerel	$11 00	Trout	25@29 00
Georges codfish, medium, ₱ lb	6 00	Round do	5@7 00

CANNED OIL—The market is weak and prices are drooping. We quote 11@12c from store; sales of round lotson the cars are made at a reduction from these figures.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Receipts continue large, being 6,097 barrels during the past two weeks. There is a large stock on hand, and the demand is slack. Extra choice apples are quoted at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl; $2 00@2 25 for choice; $1 25@ 75 for common to medium. To make sales in round lots the above quotations would have to be somewhat shaded.

BUTTER—The cooler weather has steadied the market somewhat, but the market is so well stocked that there is no tendency visible at present toward an advance. The New York *Bulletin* reports an accumulation of Western butter in that market, which renders forward shipments unfavorable. We quote choice rolls at 32@33c ₱ lb; medium 18@23c; inferior grades are very dull at 15@17c.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@33c ₱ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 35c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market for cheese is quite active without any material change from previous quotations. Receipts are somewhat decreased, being 2,771 boxes this week. There is an active demand, with prices firmly quoted at 17c; New York Goshen 17½@18c; Sweitzer 18@ 19c ₱ lb. There is not much Western cheese of good quality going East, as the bulk of the best production is already provided for on home consumption orders.

EGGS—The market continues steady with good fresh selling at 27@28c ₱ doz.

CRANBERRIES—Cranberries in good supply and prices steady with a fair trade. We quote at $6 00@8 00 for Western; $10 00@12 00 for Eastern; $14 00 ₱ bbl for Sackett's.

HOMINY—The market rules at $3 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—We quote as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 62@65c for round lots; 68@72c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb, 30@50c, as to quality.

HONEY—Extra white comb, 28@30c; mixed 25@28c; dark 24@26c.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Is quoted at 10c per pound in a jobbing way.

NUTS—Chestnuts are weak at about $2 25@ 2 35 ₱ bushel round lots; in jobbing way $2 60@2 75. Peanuts are moderately active in a jobbing way at 7½c for red; 9@10c for white, raw or to roast. Hickory nuts are quoted at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—There is a considerable falling off in the receipts of potatoes but still the receipts during the past week here have been very large, amounting to 13,091 bushels, and for the past two weeks to 95,200 bushels. Since the tumble at the close of last week, business has been quiet and most of the receipts have been stored. We note offerings of peachblows at 70@75c, per bushel with some holders at 80c for prime; pearless sold as low at 70c, but are quoted up to 75c. Quotations from store are 80@85c as to quality.

SWEET POTATOES—There is a light supply and prices are firmer and advanced. We quote Jerseys at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens are dull and neglected. We quote spring chickens at 40@45c ₱ pair; old 50@55c per pair; Turkeys are in better demand at $1 25@1 40 per pair. Dressed Turkeys are in fair demand at 12@13c ₱ lb for chickens; 15@16c ₱ lb for turkeys.

BERRIES AND DRIED FRUIT—We quote dried blackberries 10c ₱ lb; dried peaches have been offered at 9c ₱ lb for choice halves. Apple butter is quoted at 50@55c ₱ gallon. Honey is active and firm at 25c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat from 22c ₱ lb. Medium grades are quoted at $9 00 ₱ bbl; $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

VEGETABLES—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bushel; medium $1 80@1 90; fair to good $1 50@1 70. Onions rule at $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl for yellow skins.

VINEGAR—The market is dull, and there are few sales. We quote as a jobbing way at 15@ 18c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

PROVISIONS.

The market here continues quiet, but with a demand so fully up to the supply that the stock is more nearly exhausted than ever before. Slaughtering and packing operations will be commenced this week by a leading firm here, who have five hundred hogs to commence on, at their packing house in Allegheny.

The following shows the number of hogs packed at the leading points since November 1 to date, for two years, as compiled by the Chicago *Commercial Bulletin*:

	1874.	1873.
Chicago	146,429	193,899
Cincinnati	23,179	44,009
Milwaukee	27,000	50,000
Indianapolis	31,400	33,000
Des Moines	13,000	
Keokuk	1,200	
Peoria	9,000	2,000
Salina, Ind	4,119	3,000

The *Commercial Bulletin* gives the following as the shipments of produce from that city for the week ending November 12, 1874, and since November 1, 1874, together with comparisons:

	Pork.	Lard.	Hams.
Week ending	bbls.	tcs.	tcs.
November 14, 1874	5,968	4,864	134
Same week, 1873	8,199	7,000	344
Since Nov. 1, 1874	18,269	12,910	271
Same time, 1873	24,575	11,120	594
Week ending	Shoulds', ₱s.	Middles, ₱s.	
November 12, 1874	322,800	3,039,570	
Same week, 1873	1,388,824	3,812,280	
Since November 1, 1874	470,403	6,689,150	
Same time, 1873	2,502,925	5,714,000	

—Green hams, shipped for the week, 9,715 pieces, against 17,387 pieces the corresponding week last year; since November 1, 1874, 21,289 pieces, against 32,740 pieces the same time in 1873.

—Includes all cut meats except shoulders and s. p. hams.

Hams—The stock being almost entirely exhausted the market was active to-day and a slight advance took place over yesterday's quotations. We quote plain sugar-cured at 13½c per pound, and firm at quotations. Shoulders are scarce and nominal at the ₱ lb; breakfast bacon is out of the market. We quote nominally at 13½@13½c; dried beef 14½@15c; beef tongues, per dozen $2 00.

Bacon—There is a light stock and prices are steady. We quote shoulders at 9½c ₱ lb; rib sides nominally 14c, with the demand light; clear rib sides 14½c; clear sides 15c. The stock of all grades of sides is very light.

Mess Pork—There is a fair market, with little doing, and a light supply. We quote at $22 00 ₱ bbl.

Lard—The market is firm. We quote prime lard, refined for summer use, in tierces, ₱ lb, 15c; in bbls do 16c; in kegs do 16c; in 2-lb caddies, do, 17c; in 5-lb caddies do, 16½c; in 3-lb pails, do 17½c; in 5-lb pails, do 17½c; in 5-lb pails, do, 17c.

Lard Oil—There is a shade easier feeling in bbl lots, with prices weak. Sales reported for extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 07@1 10 per gallon.

Tallow—Sales at 7¼@8c ₱ lb for choice, and 6½@7c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

WOOL.

The home market is quiet and unchanged. There is not much doing of any description of business in wool, and the market seems to be about at a standstill.

Eastern markets are reported dull and prices are weak. The disposition of the market seems to be toward higher prices, and holders are not offering any considerable amount of oil. This disposition, however, has not produced any advance in prices as yet.

PIPE LINE REPORTS.

The following are the returns given by the various pipe lines of the oil region in their October report, with a comparative statement of the same for September:

Union	October.	September.
Sandy	444,097,98	392,343,68
Milton	3,755,30	
Sage Run	4,478,64	4,673,46
New York	25,559,03	19,039,21
Titusville	35,883,20	31,081,16
Grant	227,000,00	222,000,00
Imbrie	61,744,07	
Relief	56,998,44	
Anderson	147,670,73	
Penn. Transportation	176,769,14	142,952,26
Rochester and Oleopolis	36,576,45	31,110,60
Total	1,278,673,74	

The above table shows a large increase in the stocks during the month of October.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at 47½@48½c; immediate shipment 72½@73½c. Sales as follows are reported from

PARKERS:

3,000 bbls, United, at wells.....47½c
1,200 bbls, United, at wells.....48½c
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment.....73½c
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment, per cent. 90

REFINED.

Refined continues dull and weak with little offering and not much demand. Prices are weak at ½c standard white on the spot; city delivery 9¾@9¾c.

New York—Refined is quoted at 10¾@10¾c for prompt delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 10¼c.

OIL BARRELS

continue dull and steady at $1 40 for city; $1 30 @$1 35 for country.

TITUSVILLE, November 18.—The *Courier* says: There was no change in the oil market, and business was quiet at all points. Immediate shipments were in demand and there was lively bidding for them, but few sales were effected in consequence. The market closed dull. Sales:

1,800 bbls, upper road, spot.....75 c
5,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....77½c
9,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....75½c
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot.....75½c
1,500 bbls, Oil City, spot.....75½c
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....48½c
1,200 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....48½c
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....48½c
1,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment.....73½c

NEW YORK, November 18, closing 17.—There is still a slow trade with prices weak. Crude in bulk is quoted at 5@5 1-16c; refined 10¾@ 10¾c; sales of 2,500 bbls at 10¾@10¾c. Cases in shipping order are quoted at 16½c. City naphtha is quoted at 10½c. Philadelphia delivery—refined is quoted at 10¾c.

TITUSVILLE, November 18.—The market is quiet and dull with nothing doing; prices are nominally 39@75c.

OIL CITY, November 18.—The market is dull at 72½c.

BRADFORD, November 18.—The market is quiet and quoted at 62¼@65c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 18.—The market is dull and weak; held at 60@65c.

TIDIOUTA, November 18.—The market is dull with nothing offering; 65c bid.

PARKERS, November 18.—The market is weak and nominally unchanged; United 47½@48½c; immediate delivery 72½@73½c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—Market quiet with nothing offering; S. W. 10½c; crude 4½@ 5c; sales none; futures none.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 19, 1874.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M	$63 00
First common	50 00
Second common	38 00
Third common	28 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	18 00
PLANED LUMBERS.	
First common ₱ M	$20 00
Clear	23 00
Flooring boards	23 00
Partition boards	18 00
Shelving on both sides	20 00
Shelving on one side	19 00
Moulded weatherboarding	26 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	24 00
Half-inch patent planed	24 00
Half-inch unplaned	20 00
Worm-lined flooring, with stripes	30 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	40 00
SHINGLES AND LATH.	
Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	5 75
Lath	3 75

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 19, 1874.

The market is firm, with prices strong and an apparent tendency to higher figures.

Shaker No 1, ₱ dozen	4 00
Shaker No 2, ₱ dozen	3 25
Hurl A No 1, ₱ dozen	3 75
Hurl No 1, ₱ dozen	3 50
Hurl No 2, ₱ dozen	2 50
Antwerp	2 25
Broom corn, prime ₱ ton	180@185
Broom corn, common ₱ ton	100@120
Broom handles, ₱ 1,000 plain	20@25
Painted	25@30
Swallow brooms, ₱ dozen	4 75
Extra carpet, ₱ dozen	4 25

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 19, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 ₱s in oil	10½c
Pure in lots of 500 ₱s in oil	11
Fancy brands from	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	10 @10½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected pine, ground in oil	7 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paints, ground in oil	8 @9 c
Putty	4 @5 c
Linseed oil, ₱ gall, in barrel lots	82 @85 c
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gall, in barrel lots	46 @50 c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 19, 1874.

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$12 00
IC, 10x14, charcoal	11 50
IC, 12x12, charcoal	12 50
IC, 12x12, charcoal	12 50
IC, 14x20, charcoal	15 00
IX, 10x14, charcoal	13 00
DC, 12½x17, charcoal	11 00
DX, 12½x17, charcoal	11 50
IC, 14x20, loaded	13 00
IC, 20x28, loaded	25 00
IX, 20x28, loaded	25 00
IC, 10x14, best coke	11 75

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 18, 1874.

REMARKS—The market this week is a decided improvement over the last three or four weeks. The quality of the offerings has been better, sales were easily effected, and prices a shade better.

Cattle.

The run of cattle was light, being only 6,900 head, against 7,200 last week. It will be seen by the sales reported below that good cattle were shade better than last week. Buyers were plenty and the stock went off rapidly.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs was heavy being 33,761 head, against 38,606, last week. The demand for heavy Philadelphia hogs was brisk, and the ruling rates of the market were $5 50@7 75.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was heavier than that of last week, being 21,200, against 14,600 last week. Prime to extra heavy sheep are in good demand for the New York market, at $5 25@5 75; extra 140 ₱s would fetch $6 00.

Milk Cows.

There is no change in prices, with sales at $30 00@65 00, as to quality.

Receipts of Live Stock.

Below will be found a table, showing the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep for the week ending Wednesday, November 18, as compared with the previous week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	161	5,257	2,580
Friday	1,076	6,300	3,500
Saturday	216	2,400	1,460
Monday	1,420	10,750	5,000
Tuesday	1,008	2,352	1,200
Wednesday	1,071	4,462	7,500
Total	1,008	5,550	3,000
Totals this week	6,900	39,704	21,200
Total last week	7,738	38,606	14,600

CATTLE WEIGHED.

Thursday	350	Monday	351
Friday	1,076	Tuesday	1,420
Saturday	24	Wednesday	1,484
Total this week			17,383
Total last week			22,125

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

Following are the sales of the dealers named for the week ending Wednesday, November 18, with the prices paid for each grade, from which the ruling prices of the market may be seen at a glance:

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
5	5,210	$4 50	19	17,110	$7 85
14	14,090	5 75	19	20,750	7 10
19	20,330	4 80	35	13,800	5 25
18	15,980	6 00	18	17,200	7 00
9	9,720	4 65	10	9,250	4 50
10	7,620	4 50	17	21,480	7 85
19	16,550	4 75	17	17,910	6 00
19	17,810	5 40	4 bucks, each		4 00
18

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1874.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Democratic) classes the Democrats of that State who spurned the Democratic State platform as "high caste," and those who supported it as "low caste." It is to be hoped that both will be cast out, on the first opportunity.

THE Boston *Post* gives a statistical article to show that Prohibition, in Maine, is a failure. The Prohibitory law has been in force since 1858, and the chief of the State Constabulary, who are appointed to look after the illegal venders of liquor, reports that in 1873 there were over 3,000 persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors.

UNDER Republican rule, the borough of York, Pa., paid off all its debt, numerous permanent improvements were made in the place, and the taxes were materially reduced. Less than a year ago—seven months, to be exact—the Democrats succeeded in electing the borough officers, and now the borough debt has grown to $25,000, and is still growing.

THE appropriations to carry on the National Government were last winter cut down twenty-two millions: this winter, it is said, the aggregate will be reduced ten millions; and that it is the last reduction the people will see for at least two years to come. A Democratic House will follow; and no Democratic House ever yet cut down the appropriations.

THE amendments to the Constitution of New York have been adopted after all, it seems. Tammany did its best to defeat them, and the Catholics did the same because one of the amendments prohibits appropriations to sectarian institutions; but the people have proved more sensible than was expected, and the amendments have all been adopted by a decisive vote.

A GOOD many "jobs," it is said, are already getting into shape for the last session of Congress, among them the Pacific Mail, Northern Pacific Railroad, and the contractors' ring in Washington. They should all be squelched without mercy. Let the outgoing Republican Congress bequeath the duties and responsibilities of government to its Democratic successor, perfectly clean-handed.

DR. BEARD, of New York, read a paper before the Public Health Association at its recent meeting in Philadelphia, on "Hay Fever," which is attracting much attention. He regards it as a nervous disease altogether, and would treat it with tonics and the galvanic battery. He thinks tonic treatment, begun early in the year and continued through the summer, would act as a preventive.

AFTER all the lying by telegraph, about Louisiana, and after all the bloviating of the Conservatives, the New Orleans *Picayune* admits that the Republican State ticket is elected. The contractual amendments, embodying KELLOGG'S financial policy, are carried by a large majority. Three Republican Congressmen are elected. The House is close, and the Senate stands twenty-six Republicans to ten Democrats.

THE Philadelphia *Press* has the following item of news for the creditors of JAY COOKE & CO.:

"The committee appointed by the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co.'s bankrupt estate will audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of the trustee in the presence and subject to the criticism of the general body of creditors, the sessions of the committee to begin on December 1st. A dividend in cash and a distribution of the stocks on hand in specie may therefore be looked for before the first of January."

THE list of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, heretofore published by us, was correct in all but two particulars—HOLLENBECK, elected to the House from Potter county, is a Democrat, whilst the member elected from Wyoming is GILES ROBERTS, Republican, instead of a Democrat. Counting SHONK, of Luzerne, and MATEER, of Huntingdon, as Republicans, this makes the House stand 91 Republican to 110 Democratic, and the Senate 30 Republican to 20 Democratic. On joint ballot, 121 to 130.

PHILADELPHIA has put up a new grain elevator, capable of holding a million bushels of grain, and is making a strong effort, through the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, to divert the grain trade from New York to Philadelphia. The Baltimore and Ohio Road, also, expects to run direct into Chicago, to-day, over the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Road, and will operate it as the Chicago division of its main line. It will enter, at once, into active competition with the New York roads, and will do its best to turn the grain trade away from New York to Baltimore.

OUR neighbors of Youngstown, Ohio, are excited over the discovery of irregular transactions in city bonds. On the 7th inst., two coupons of seven per cent. city bonds, bearing date December, 1872, were presented for payment, which was refused. These bonds were signed but never negotiated, as the rate of interest was too low. Other bonds, bearing eight per cent., were issued in their place, and the seven per cent. bonds placed in the custody of the City Clerk. A search was made, and it was found that $35,000 worth of them had been abstracted, but their whereabouts has not yet been discovered.

HON. ALEXANDER DELMAR, late Director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, in a letter to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Thursday, showing the relation of the Austro-Hungarian empire to the grain markets of the world, deduces the conclusion that, while at present, for want of transportation facilities, Austria and Russia cannot successfully compete with the United States in the British market, yet the future may change this relation, and our farmers may find such a competition as will compel them to consume at home rather than export their breadstuffs. This means, in other words, that it is time for our agriculturists to begin to prepare themselves for greater home consumption, and signifies, also, the necessity of increased home manufactures.

THE vote for Lieutenant Governor, at the late election in this State, was, in round numbers, 277,000 for LATTA and 272,000 for OLMSTED. The vote for Governor, two years ago, was 353,000 Republican to 317,000 Democratic. This shows that while the Democratic vote fell off only 40,000 the Republican vote decreased 81,000. The same result is apparent in Illinois, and in New York. In the former State the total vote fell off 68,000, and of this number the Republicans lose 40,000, and the Democrats only 28,000. In New York, while the vote for TILDEN is considerably less than that for KERNAN two years ago, the vote for DIX falls off heavily in nearly every county. It is thus clear that much of the disaster to the Republicans was caused by their failure to turn out to the election.

ONE of the first results of the return to Tammany rule is shown in New York by the open discharge of CROKER, who murdered an anti-Tammany Democrat at the polls on election day. The proof of his participation in this crime was clear and unquestionable. CROKER is one of the Coroners of that city, and an active Tammany man. The murdered man, with his dying breath, testified that he was shot by CROKER, and several other unimpeached witnesses bore testimony to the same fact. But JOHN KELLY stood by his man, all through the trial, and, at his dictation, the magistrate who heard the complaint, discharged the murderer! This is but a beginning of the changes in store for the people of that city. The reign of ruffianism begins early and actively; and the murder of a voter at the polls is but a foretaste of what is to follow.

THE crop estimates of Great Britain, for the present year, are nearly complete, and the total product of wheat is put by competent authorities at 14,000,000 quarters, or 112,000,000 bushels. The total annual consumption of breadstuffs in Great Britain is put at 24,000,000 quarters, so that the deficiency reaches 10,000,000 quarters, or 80,000,000 bushels. California will supply fully one-fourth of this; and the remainder will be filled up by importations from France, Russia and that part of the United States on the Atlantic slope. The home yield, in England, it is generally conceded, is largely in excess of several past years, and the amount needed to supply the deficiency is, therefore, much less than usual. One of the English authorities on this subject states that the fall in the price of wheat caused by the large English crop will save the consumers twenty million pounds sterling, and that the amount to be paid for wheat imported from other nations will be reduced at least £10,000,000, or $50,000,000.

The New York *Bulletin*, on this showing, says:

"It is to be hoped that this presentation of the English grain situation will not fail of the attention to which it is entitled at the hands of our Granger friends, who are acting upon the assumption that there is a better market for their wheat abroad in the future than at present. They may be right in their conjecture, because there is no forecasting to an absolute certainty the future of anything; but from present indications, one cannot resist the conviction that the hoarding of grain must be attended by risks which the farmers must be bold indeed to accept."

A CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

If the announcement made a few days ago by Archbishop MANNING, of an international Roman Catholic Congress soon to assemble in London, should have no other effect than to cause discussion of the subject in the press and in society, one object at least of the announcement would be fully accomplished. At the present day nothing is so fatal to the fortunes of either an individual or an organization as insignificance, and when either one or the other has attained a position which renders his or its acts a subject of general and lively interest, considerable numbers of mankind are thereby predisposed rather favorably to regard his or its claims and pretensions, whatever may be their extent or character. To these people, sufficiently educated to feel the force of historical prestige, and not sufficiently instructed to grasp in their meaning the real lessons of history, the Roman Church appeals with some force by its lengthened duration and its apparent actual importance in the world. A church which plays a conspicuous part in the current politics of the greatest nations in Christendom; whose head by a word can throw other great nations into convulsions of alarm, necessarily possesses attractions for many persons, no matter how corrupt the church may be in doctrine or how far its ministers may fail to exemplify the apostolic virtues they profess. An able Catholic lay writer has said that the mere fright and excitement which resulted from the so-called "Papal Aggression" in England in 1850, and which called forth the "ecclesiastical titles bill" in 1851, were of more advantage to the Catholic Church than the labors of hundreds of missionary priests would have been. In our own day, also, the mere prominence given by the Papal Church by its contest with the State in Germany, has no doubt served to fix attention upon its spiritual claims far beyond the limits of the country agitated by the contest; a fact which, in connection with the sympathy awakened by persecution, real or apparent, may be reasonably supposed to have already added not a few converts to the ranks of the faithful.

Though certain to be a good deal talked about and discussed, the proposed International Congress in London will produce no alarm. And even though the talk and discussion to which it gives rise may seem to magnify the importance of the Papal Church and thus impress some ill-informed persons in its favor, there is no reason to anticipate that either that or any other effect of the Congress will be seriously or permanently injurious to the cause of Protestantism. The London Congress is well understood to be an inspiration of the Pope himself, since the memorable action of the Vatican Council, the highest earthly source of the wisdom profitable to direct the actions of the faithful. While exalted dignitaries of the Church will take part in the proceedings of the Congress, it is not intended to be an ecclesiastical council. Laymen of various classes will belong to it, and are no doubt expected to make themselves heard in its deliberations. Indeed, from such indications as have reached the public concerning the assembly, the great object of it would seem to be to secure for the dogma of Papal infallibility and for the church polity founded upon or modified by it the express sanction of the Catholic laity. It is, of course, taken for granted that they will sanction the doctrine and its practical implications, and they are surely not expected either to protest against them or to propose any measures of a reformatory character. The action of a congress, consisting largely of laymen of different nationalities, in formal terms declaring its hearty approval of those doctrines and measures which are subjects of controversy in some sections of the Catholic world, may naturally be expected to produce beneficial results.

The Congress may be expected to aid in counteracting the hostility with which the more cultured portions of the Catholic laity almost everywhere notoriously regard some of the doctrines and measures referred to. These doctrines and measures, comprehensively called Ultramontanism, have, within the last score of years, under Jesuit influence, become a part of the creed and polity of the Catholic Church, the system upon the maintenance of which the very existence of the Papacy seems to be staked. The Pope having been deprived of his temporal power, the doctors of the church deeply feel the necessity of enhancing his spiritual power by every means adapted to the end, that the unity of the system may be preserved. Divested of royal sovereignty, and thus of one important guaranty of impartiality and independence as supreme ruler of the church, he has been clothed with infallibility, and is therefore incapable of being so influenced as to err in matters vital to the welfare of the church. Besides, possessed of a divine attribute he presents an irresistible claim to recognition and reverence on the part of the faithful. Hence undoubtedly since he lost his temporal power, he has gained an increase of spiritual authority, and ever to magnify it and consequently to render it more influential and commanding is one great object of the Catholic hierarchy. To overcome all doubts or misgivings on the subject among Catholics and to enlist the moral support and cooperation of the laity in the cause, are evidently purposes to be subserved by the London Congress. Archbishop MANNING indulges not only the hope but the belief that the time is coming when the Pope will be the great arbiter among the nations, deciding their disputes and maintaining the peace of the world.

There is, however, no room for doubt that the International Catholic Congress is intended to influence Protestants quite as much as Catholics. Doubtless, London has been selected as the place of meeting with the view of making an impression upon the English people especially, of whose approaching conversion the most lively hopes are entertained at Rome. But it is safe to say that more groundless or foolish hopes were never before cherished by the propagators of a faith. It is really remarkable that Catholic ecclesiastics do not perceive in the old history of the island enough to convince them of the futility of their labors for the Romanization of the English. Before WILLIAM of Normandy invaded them, the Saxons of England had refused to pay the PETER'S pence, and WILLIAM had not long held the country when he too quarreled with Rome and shook off all connection with the Pope, refusing to pay him homage and separating the jurisdiction of his counts from the jurisdiction of the bishops. From that time forward English Kings and the heads of the Catholic church were almost continually on bad terms. At length the persecutions of MARY'S reign made the mere name of Rome an object of horror with the nation. Hence Mr. GLADSTONE, in his late essay on Ritualism, referring to what he calls the visionary and hopeless scheme of making the English Catholics, says that "at no time since the reign of MARY has such a scheme been possible." Then he goes on: "But if it had been possible in the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, it would still have become impossible in the nineteenth; when Rome has substituted for her proud boast of *semper eadem* a policy of violence and change in faith; when she has refurbished and paraded anew every rusty tool she was fondly thought to have disused; when no one can become her convert without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another; and when she has equally repudiated modern thought and ancient history."

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Of the 12,391 patents granted to inhabitants of the United States in the year 1867, 2,803 were issued to citizens of the State of New York, 1,451 were issued to citizens of Massachusetts, and 662 were issued to citizens of Connecticut. On the basis of the census of 1860, the foregoing distribution gave one patent to every 1,382 New Yorkers, one ditto to every 812 inhabitants of Massachusetts, and one ditto to every 695 inhabitants of Connecticut. Patent Office statistics and the census of 1870 exhibit nearly the same proportional distribution of patents among the inhabitants of the three States referred to, showing that Connecticut still maintained its relative superiority in the matter of invention. DR. E. G. NORTHROP perceives intimate connection between Connecticut's pre-eminence in inventiveness and her early and unwavering devotion to the cause of popular education, and there is no reason to doubt about the soundness of the view. The State first took the lead in establishing common schools, and, though her example inspired imitation in other States, she has never flagged or fallen behind in the prosecution of the great interest. It would of course be easy to prove that in many ways and directions the State has derived important advantages from its devotion to education; at present attention is called to the policy merely as it illustrates the truth that popular intelligence means money as well as more exalted benefits. In fertility of soil, in mineral riches, in natural resources generally, Connecticut ranks far below most other States of the Union. Indeed, looking at its native advantages, no fair-minded person could have reproached the little Commonwealth if it had remained comparatively poor. For the fact that up to a quite recent date "Connecticut was relatively the richest State in the Union," the comprehensive and all sufficient reason is found in the education of the people. Quickening their intellects, stimulating their inventive faculties, and enabling them to multiply by ingenuity the agencies by which utilities are generated, teaching imparted by the State has returned to it in thousand fold in the form of solid wealth.

No one need remind us that these are very commonplace statements, which may be met with in every schoolboy's first essay on the subject. They are, indeed, commonplace, but they cannot be considered platitudes until they shall be more universally comprehended and appreciated than they seem to be at present. Many of us seem wholly unable to rise above a certain old-time conception of popular education, which limited it to reading, writing, arithmetic and some other elementary branches. Everybody admits the utility, or even the necessity, of so much knowledge as a foundation of good citizenship, and, though many millions of even our voting population are still illiterate, everybody nearly believes that Americans are everywhere zealous in securing for prospective citizens the indispensable quantum of instruction. People, however, seem slow in apprehending the ever-growing demand for a species of education formerly not taken into view or made much account of; that education for the practical arts which many of the men to-day have done most for American progress painfully acquired by their own unassisted efforts; that education which a large proportion of our workmen are at present getting on without, to their own irreparable disadvantage and the detriment of the country.

More than once, already, in these columns, attention has been directed to the importance which attaches to technical education in the most advanced and progressive nations of the European continent. In Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, France, all the industrial arts have made gigantic strides in the way of improvement during the last twenty years. At the great Exhibition of 1851 the products of British workmanship took a high relative rank in competition with the products of continental workmen. Englishmen felt decidedly flattered by the comparison then presented, but at the Exhibition of 1862 British jurors found complacency in a similar comparison impossible, and at the exhibition of 1867 they were mortified and almost confounded to perceive that their compatriots had been completely left behind in taste and skill by foreign artisans. Britons themselves being judges, it was a bitter but profitable lesson both to the English Government and the English people. Naturally there was lively interest and curiosity to know the causes of a difference so unexpected and yet so unquestionable, and the most obvious and influential of these causes was not far to seek. Professor TYNDALL was emphatic in asserting that the artisans of the continent had beaten the islanders simply "in virtue of their better education." Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, a juror in the Exhibition, who heard the subject discussed repeatedly in all its relations, said that "the one cause upon which there was most unanimity of conviction among British manufacturers is that France, Prussia, Belgium and Switzerland possess good systems of industrial education for the masters and managers of factories and workshops, and that England possesses none." The reader may find much more testimony on the subject in Dr. NORTHROP'S essay on "Education and the Industrial Arts."

England was at once aroused to energetic effort by the peaceful defeat and the clear perception of its cause, and there is no reason to doubt that before many years English artisans will once more rank fairly enough with those of other countries. In some of our American States, also, both Legislatures and single persons have learned the same lesson, with valuable practical results. In Pennsylvania, Governor HARTRANFT, in his first message, made fitting and earnest mention of the subject, and from time to time there have been indications sufficient to show that the people are not entirely indifferent to the great concern. But, upon the whole, they seem little to appreciate either the magnitude or the urgent demands of their interest. They are far behind the people of New England in recognition of its importance as well as in the practical measures which it calls for. Manifestly they are not aware, in any lively degree at least, how much money there is involved in it, how much social and personal prosperity and progress depend upon the question. Few of our native workmen merit the name of artisans, and very skillful workmen do not come to us in great numbers from abroad. At any rate, we cannot well afford to fall or rather to remain behind Europe in the most conspicuous external details of civilization, a certain consequence of neglecting that technical instruction and training now more common in all great European countries than in our own.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

In the attempt to enforce compulsory education in London, the authorities encountered a difficulty that seems not to have been taken into account by the friends of that measure. A poor woman named LOUISA MAYLON was summoned before Mr. COOKE, the magistrate, for neglecting to send her son, aged nine, to school. There was no mistake as to Mrs. MAYLON'S guilt—indeed, she admitted it. She has, she says, "four children to support out of her earnings as a char-woman. She is very destitute, and, to enable her to get bread for her children, she is compelled to keep the boy in question at home to nurse the baby. She has no wish to defy the School Board authorities, and therefore sends her children to school as often as she can; but, she asks, what is she to do? She is aware, perhaps no one better, that education is good for her children; but can she see them starve simply to stop at home herself and send them to school? If she could work and did not, thereby allowing her children to starve, she would be punished; therefore she chooses what she considers to be the lesser evil, and keeps one of her children at home to look after the infant while she goes out to work to get the family food." Such was Mrs. MAYLON'S story, and so plausibly did she put the case that the magistrate actually refused to inflict on her the punishment prescribed by law. The idea of fining a woman, squalid with poverty and suffering great distress because she kept a child at home to nurse an infant, was repugnant to humanity, and he would not do it. In which, we take permission to observe, he was completely right.

The advocates of compulsory education must, to be consistent, and to make their system effective, provide not merely for feeding and clothing the children of the poor whom they would compel to attend school, but must provide something like compensation to the parents whose help they take from them while the children are at school. This poor London woman was not merely unable to dress her child in a fit manner for school, but she was also unable to get along without his help at home; and that is doubtless the case with many others.

There are those who are just beginning to contend that it is the duty of Government to take up the children of all the poor and clothe them, and feed them, and educate them, and give them a start in life just as Pennsylvania is doing for her soldiers' orphans. We can understand *that* proposition, because it is consistent throughout; but we cannot appreciate the policy that would enter the miserable den of this London char-woman and attempt to compel her to send a child to school without whose help she could not get along. No system can be good which is cruel in its operation; and while it is plain that our present educational plans are defective, in not reaching all, it is also plain that compulsory education is not the remedy, unless it is accompanied with much more complete arrangements for the mitigation of poverty than have ever yet been devised.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Prof. HARTSHORN read a paper on "Infant Mortality" before the American Health Association, at its late gathering, which is startling in its array of facts as to the death rate among children in the large cities. Sixty years ago, it is said, one half of the deaths in New York city was of persons twenty-four years old and upwards, while now more than one half is of children under five years of age. The change is a frightful one to contemplate; but it must be remembered that sixty years ago New York was comparatively a small city, with plenty of room for its inhabitants, while now it is crowded in every part, and the poor are driven into wretched tenement houses, where there is no pure air to be had. It will be found, however, that the same rule applies with nearly equal force to all other cities, and that as cities increase in population, the rate of mortality among children increases in a corresponding ratio. Prof. HARTSHORN attributes the cause of this excessive mortality to the want of organic strength in our native population, and to the tenement house privations suffered by poor foreign residents. The Americans run to brain and nerve; the foreigners lack fresh air, sunlight and wholesome food. Much stress is laid upon the fact that infants are often fed on watered or sour milk, and food that will not supply tissue. The remedies under discussion are the inspection and sanitary improvement of tenements, the diffusion of useful information, cleanliness, ventilation, excursions and summer camps for sick children and mothers, sunlight, proper food and healthy occupations for all.

The idea of summer camps in the country for sick children is a good one; but we very much fear that there is not city in the Union possessed of sufficient municipal pluck to put such a camp in operation. The estimated cost to a city like Philadelphia, is $100,000 per year, and there are not half a dozen Councilmen alive who dare make a proposition for such an expenditure. Still, the subject is one worthy of more attention than it is receiving, or is at all likely to receive.

THE PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE SOUTH.

The general impression appears to be that the South has been ruined by what is called her "carpet-bag governments," and that her ancient productiveness will never be again attained; yet, statistics show exactly the reverse. The cotton crop of last year was large, that of this year will be larger; and the aggregate yield of that great staple is fully up to, if not beyond, the times of slavery. Tobacco is largely cultivated, and the sugar product is gradually working up to the old figures. The same is true, also, of rice, and, taken altogether, the South is yielding as much as she did in her palmiest days. Besides her cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, there are large exports of lumber and production and consumption of the phosphates. The manufacture of oils and oil-cake from cotton seed in New Orleans alone employs $1,500,000 capital. One English company, with a million pounds sterling for capital, has gone to work in the coal and iron region of Alabama. Another failed to buy a little tract thirty miles long by one mile wide, stocked with inexhaustible beds of the finest iron ore, for a million dollars. The sheep and cattle breeding of Texas has created steamship communication with England; and new steamship lines are springing up to connect New Orleans not only with Europe, but South America. The South, in her palmiest days, had not a commerce equal to that she enjoys at present. Her one great grievance is that the negroes are free, and that she must treat them as men. No amount of material prosperity will reconcile her to this; and all her present outcry is because she was not prosperous, but because the black MORDECAI is sitting at the king's gate. The white men of the South are now busy in constructing a gallows for hanging MORDECAI: let them beware that they do not, like HAMAN, swing from it themselves.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

Hostility to the "back-pay" affair was one of the elements which the Democrats relied on for success in the late campaign, and it doubtless contributed largely in their favor. Yet, the three men most talked of for Speaker of the next House, by the Democracy, are BANKS, of Massachusetts, FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, and RANDALL, of Pennsylvania. They were all in Congress at the time of the Salary Grab, and there were seven test votes on the Salary Grab bill. Every time N. P. BANKS, Massachusetts, rose to call the bill, and so did RANDALL, of Pennsylvania. Three times FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, voted for the bill, the remaining four times he dodged. All three voted for it, and all three took the pay; yet one of the three is likely to be chosen Speaker. The New York *Herald* is evidently disgusted in advance, at these manifestations of the "Reform Spirit" of the Democracy, and says:

"One of the issues of the canvass was the back pay outrage, and already we have three representatives who took the money nominated as possible candidates for Speaker. Another issue was the civil service reform, and yet in New York the Tammany party propose to remove every office-holder, no matter how humble his place, no matter how worthy and capable, who did not do obeisance to Kelly and Morrissey. Another issue was hard money, and yet Congressmen elected in New York proclaim their purpose to vote for inflation. These are signs showing the insincerity of the victory, and lead us to the fear that the victorious party will pass into the hands of trading and professional politicians, who will use it to their own gain."

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* contains a communication stating that at the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of St. Mary's school in that city, on November 8, the Rev. P. SCHAUER in the course of his oration, spoke as follows:

"The public schools have been tried for seventy years and have been found wanting. *They have produced nothing but a godless generation of thieves and robbers, possessing no conscience, having learned nothing but to defraud the country and people out of tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars without being caught.*"

The case of Father GERDEMAN, of St. Bonifacius Church, Philadelphia, who recently was driven from his parishioners, and then ran off with the organist, comes up before our eyes, on reading this screed, and we are tempted to ask Mr. SCHAUER whether GERDEMAN is the product of *our* public schools or of his own.

The answer to this question is an answer, also, to his insolent and false assumption. There are, no doubt, educated thieves and rascals, and some of them were, doubtless, educated in parochial, as others of them were probably educated in the common schools; but the "generation of thieves and rascals" are the offspring of ignorance rather than of education. On this subject, the Buffalo paper from which we have quoted above, very pertinently remarks:

"We venture to assert that the criminal statistics will prove that by far the greater portion of crime and public immorality of which he speaks is the natural result—not of the use of our free system of education, but of the refusal to make use of our excellent public schools. Crime and ignorance go hand in hand, and we contend not only that the statistics of crime will show a larger proportion of criminals professing the Roman Catholic faith than any other, but also that an actual majority of those who cannot read or write have been brought up in that church which is so bitterly hostile to our free public schools."

IT IS gratifying to observe the growing prevalence among workingmen, here and elsewhere, of the belief that, in times like the present, it is better to take any living wages upon which work may continue, than to insist blindly upon rates which do but result in no work at all. All the experience of the past shows that, in the end, the workman has scarcely ever anything to gain by striking. The Chicago *Tribune* prints some interesting facts bearing on this subject. That paper says:

"In 1829 the Manchester spinners struck. They lost $1,250,000 in wages before the dispute was at an end. The next year their brethren at Ashton and Staleybridge followed their example in striking and in losing $1,250,000. In 1833, the builders of Manchester forfeited $360,000 by voluntary idleness. In 1836, the spinners of Preston threw away $286,000. Eighteen years afterwards, their successors, 17,000 strong, slowly starved through thirty-six weeks, and paid $2,100,000 for the privilege. In 1853, the English iron-workers lost $215,000 by a strike. Such losses, marked, too, the strikes of the London builders in 1860 and tailors in 1868, and the Northern iron-workers in 1868. The strike of the Belfast linen-weavers, 17,000 strong, slowly starved through thirty-six weeks, and paid $2,100,000 for the privilege. In 1853, the English iron-workers lost $215,000 by a strike. Such losses, marked, too, the strikes of the London builders in 1860 and tailors in 1868, and the Northern iron-workers in 1868. The strike of the Belfast linen-weavers, 17,000 strong, was ended a few weeks since by the mediation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, cost the operatives $1,000,000. The recent strike of the shoemakers of Chicago cost them a much larger sum than they needed as a capital for a co-operative shop of their own. After they had wasted the first sum, they tried in vain to raise the second."

These may not be welcome facts, but they are incontrovertible, and the sooner their teaching is accepted by the working classes, the better for themselves, for employers and for the country generally.

THE "Committee of Fifteen," appointed at a mass meeting in Cincinnati, in August last, have issued a call for a State Temperance Convention, to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, December 9th, to be composed of temperance men from all parts of the State, without respect to party. The object of this convention, as set forth in the call, is not to create a political party, but to "provide for a thorough organization, throughout the State, of temperance workers of all political parties and religious denominations, in order to promote a more active temperance sentiment; to secure the enforcement of our temperance laws; to procure such changes in, and amendments to, these laws as experience proves to be necessary to their efficiency; to reach and rescue the victims of the dram-shop; to guard the home against desecration by intemperance; and, by all proper means, without interference with any just right of the citizen, to banish from society the chief enemy of its order, peace and prosperity."

THE New York *Herald*, of Saturday, publishes what purports to be an interview with General BUTLER, in which the Essex statesman denies *seriatim*, the stories that he is a candidate for United States Senator; that he will be a candidate for Governor next year; that he is going to Europe for the benefit of his health; that he is going to make some revelations of political nastiness; that he intends to form a new party; that the President has offered him the Russian mission, etc., etc. The General gave the interviewer the impression that he intended to retire from political life at the close of his present term in Congress.

A Few of the Wants of the Day.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

500,000 men wanted, and a head for the Democratic monster:—

A head with eyes that cannot see, with ears that cannot hear, and with brains that cannot think of a but the American people want—one that can balance itself for four years on a platform of three planks: Hard Cash, Free Trade and Poverty. Then we will say:

20,000 men to build workhouses to shelter paupers;

10,000 keepers of the poor, with good salaries, to starve those paupers to death on the slow-but-sure English plan;

10,000 extra sheriffs, to sell at auction all the property of the middle classes for the mortgages and taxes;

60,000 men to collect taxes enough at the point of the bayonet to pay the interest on the National Debt to the bondholders;

100,000 able-bodied policemen to keep down bread riots in the large centers of population; and

300,000 men for a standing army to keep the rest of the people from getting discontented.

Then we want all the mechanics and skilled laborers of the country to take up the spade and the hoe to work on the prairies, raising corn and hogs on the lands for railroad corporations, grain speculators and transatlantic steamship companies, all of whom will be employed in transporting many "grain" to the impoverished governments of Europe for half the male population they have now under arms, protecting their divine right to rule with an iron rod.

Apply to August Belmont, or at Tammany Hall, New York.

All newspapers in favor of steady employment for the working classes, please copy.

Hurrah for Hard Cash, Free Trade, and bully times doing nothing.

COSSENTOIR.

BELLAIRE, OHIO, November 14, 1874.

Clara Morris, Annie Louise Cary, and Albani Married.

Jennie June writes from New York to the Baltimore *American*:

It is an *on dit* of theatrical circles that our three greatest actresses and two leading singers have been, and gone, and done it; that is, got married unbeknownst to anybody. Miss Clara Morris is said to have been married for some time to a wealthy young Englishman, a Mr. Narriott, a very gentlemanly and intelligent individual, and very devoted to his gifted young wife.

Albani was first said to be engaged, but it is now stated to have been married before she left England to Mr. Gye, the son of the London manager of that name, who, with her mother, accompanied her to this country. She is a charming little girl, winning in person and manner, and certainly a delicious singer.

Lastly, Cary, our Annie Louise, was, has, is, married to Maurice Strakosch, the best of Italian opera managers. One thing is undoubtedly true, and that is, that her costumes are infinitely richer than ever before, and that she walks the stage of the Academy of Music as if she had a proprietary interest in it. Practical, sensible girl she is, too. When her sister was married, Mr. Strakosch wanted to send her a pair of five hundred dollar diamond ear-rings. "Diamond fiddle-sticks," said Annie Louise; "her dress, her surroundings will not correspond with them. Send her a handsome velvet cloak, or a clock." So the clock and the cloak were both sent, and are probably the handsomest in Maine, north of Portland.

Marking Out the Democratic Programme.

(From the Logan County (O.) Sentinel, Dem.)

We will use the power to smash the Congo dynasty, clean up the Statute Books, by rending away the whole chapter of black Republican legislation; to place the sovereignty of the country once more in the hands of the only race able and fit to use it wisely and well; reinstate the white man in his place of power and supremacy, and remand the negro to his proper position of subordination.

We will have a National Convention of all the States to revise and amend the Constitution of the United States, and there will be no niggers in that Convention.

The Constitution as revised will be the Constitution *as it was* in 1860, except in the matter of slavery.

State laws and State Constitutions will be made to conform to the reformed Constitution; so will the Federal laws.

We will have the niggers free, as they are, but no more. This will leave them on the footing of unnaturalized foreigners and of our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters. This is enough. More than that they have no right to, and more than that they will never get from us.

A Dog on the Witness Stand.

On Wednesday, Mr. Spears was before the Police Court, charged with keeping a vicious dog, and the animal was ordered to be killed. Subsequently, however, the execution of the sentence was suspended, as the evidence upon which he was convicted was *ex parte*, and a new trial granted. The case came up again Friday morning, and a large number of persons testified as to the good character of the dog, and that the whole matter resolved itself into the fact that he had scared the gentleman who complained of his attacking him by rough play. Nevertheless, to make assurance doubly sure, at the request of his master the dog was put upon the stand to testify in his own case. On being asked if he would bite any one, he uttered a peculiar noise and shook his head. He was then asked if he would bite if his master set him on, and he replied in the affirmative by nodding his head. When asked if he would bite the counsel, he replied in the negative. Several other questions were asked him, and his answers and actions exhibited the greatest intelligence. It is needless to say he was honorably acquitted.—*Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.*

CINCINNATI, November 10.—Late last night Fred Egner confessed to Coroner Maley that George Rufer killed Herman Schilling. He says he saw the struggle between them from the gate. Young Egner, in his confession, states that Rufer left his father's bar-room at ten o'clock on Saturday night, went through the gate from the stave yard and hid himself in the harness room; that he (Egner) posted himself by the gate and watched; at five minutes past ten Schilling let himself into the yard by the gate on Gamble alley, and then the struggle commenced. Rufer had previously armed himself with a long piece of board. As soon as the struggle began, Schilling cried out "watch," "murder," but one seemed to hear him and the voice was soon choked down and all was quiet. Egner says he cannot swear positively that it was Rufer who committed the deed, but he can swear that he saw Rufer hide in the yard, and that he saw Schilling come it. He went home and said nothing about it. It was so dark he could not see the struggle, but he distinctly heard Schilling cry out.

THERE are certain peculiar occurrences which could only happen in certain corners of the universe, and perhaps, Massachusetts may claim as many of these peculiarities as any other corner. In Springfield, the other night, at a prayer meeting, an old deacon was offended by a fashionable bonnet and feather which loomed up before him. He could not get an unobstructed view all around the church to see how the congregation were behaving, and fretted so much that he found it in vain to fix his mind upon eternal things. On the contrary, he became filled with rage of the earth, earthy, and ordered the female form that propped up the offending bonnet to leave the church. She declined to leave her own pew, and the irritated deacon had her forthwith put out, because, as he sternly declared, the bonnet was in the way of seeing the minister. After the bonnet was removed worship went on lovely. The lady ought to have a good strong male who wears a No. 9 boot.

THE Cologne *Gazette* is advised that the silk trade in the north of Italy is in a highly unsatisfactory condition. The expectations of an improvement, founded on the revival of activity at Lyons, have been quite disappointed, the attention of buyers being apparently directed almost exclusively to China sorts. Producers are making every effort to stimulate the demand, and are consigning cargoes direct to the chief foreign markets without the intervention of the commission houses. According to the latest advices, extremely large imports of silkworms' eggs from Yokohama were to be expected.

The Republican Defeat.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

To one who witnessed the birth of the Republican party, of its mother, the Free Democratic party, of its grandmother, the Barn-burner party, and of its great-grandmother, the old Liberty party,—to one who has watched by the cradles of these four generations and done them all some service, it is sad to feel that the present lineal descendant of so honorable an ancestry did richly deserve its late severe chastisement, sad to feel that its best friends must rejoice in its deconfiture! But so it is, and I, for one, congratulate the world on the result of our late elections. This does not mean that the people have repented them for maintaining the integrity of the Union, at a cost of hundreds of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of money; of granting pardons and enfranchisement to the slave, or of any other good which they have accomplished through their agent, the Republican party; but it does mean that this, their servant, shall occupy a servant's place, that they, the sovereigns, made, and can unmake it, when it fails to promote the objects for which it was called into existence.

In all the political changes which I have noted in the past thirty years, none seem, to me, to have been more deeply freighted with golden promise for the future of the republic. After our revolution the danger was that the gratitude of the people, and their admiration for Washington, would have induced them to sacrifice the principle for which they had fought, and to permit the establishment of a monarchy or military despotism; and, to this day, it is contended that if WASHINGTON had been a demagogue, he would have been a king; but he gave no uncertain sound, and the people were not called upon for any display of heroism in cutting off a right hand to save the republic. After our late fierce struggle, the old danger was on us again. The love of the nation concentrated on a military hero, and the question which seemed to present itself to the people was this:

"Shall we have a dynasty?"

Our present hero was not distinct in his answers, and the people saw many signs of approaching royalty. The belief that a third term was seriously contemplated, by the Administration, was set down to such as the *Court Journal* pomp and particulars of "the marriage of our young Princess," which emanated from the pens of pet flunkies of the family who, by such language, seemed to claim royal honors, beside the special care taken to provide for all the members of that family, by places of public trust, and besides a very general feeling that the Presidency of the Republic had come to be regarded as the personal property of him who wins it; and the result of the combination is written out in the elections. The Casey collectorship, the Kellogg government and the growing shadow of approaching royalty was too heavy a load for even the Republican party. It had borne disaster on the field of battle; doubt, almost despair of something like a majority of the people, so hoped against hope. It had borne what would once have been thought a crushing national debt. It had borne the necessity for heavily increased taxation, and its open war on the long cherished, national negro hate. It had stood erect under such burdens as few parties have ever borne, but its ends were God's and its country's, and it stood securely, in the confidence of the people, until internal enemies had truly, or seemingly divested it of all these ends to their own. The leader it selected from among its ancient enemies seemed to be leading it to subserve his personal ambition. By corrupting such men, whom the people have stamped as salary thieves to double his own pay, while the whole people are still struggling with the burdens of the war, he proved that he was not of them, not in sympathy with them, and by lavishing the money thus procured in ten thousand-dollar lace dresses and such other paraphernalia as belongs to hereditary royalty and shoddy aristocracy, he took social position with those who accumulated millions by robbing our soldiers, through Government contracts; he separated himself from the bone and sinew, the real sovereigns of this land, and placed a great gulf between himself and them, and this is plainly indicated by their late vote.

The people of this land feel that this government was instituted for some more worthy object than making millionaires, courts in the art of the costumer. They are suffering too severely for the reckless extravagance which has so long pervaded society in general, to have given special interest to the dress-is-life example which has been set by the White House.

Napoleon Third and his Empress gave the French people displays of fin